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YAKHONTOV REVIEW ON PEACE MOVES, DETENTE

PM021319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 82 p 4

[Yuliy Yakhontov "International Review"]

[Text] "In the conditions of the exacerbation of international tension caused by the policy of imperialism, above all American imperialism, priority significance for mankind's future is attached to the active implementation of the Leninist peace strategy upheld by our party and state," says the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation" published the other day. "The peace program for the eighties, put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and supplemented by L.I. Brezhnev's new initiatives, indicates realistic, constructive ways of lessening the threat of war, deepening detente and developing broad cooperation between states with different systems. It opens up possibilities for resolving complex international problems not through confrontation but on the basis of honest, equal talks."

The Peace Strategy in Action

Convincing, concrete evidence of the land of the soviets' position was provided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's answer, published the other day, to a letter from an Australian organization that advocates international cooperation and disarmament. Not for nothing has this document attracted the attention of state, political and public figures and organizations and the mass media in various countries. The answer from the leader of the Soviet state has received as confirmation of the USSR's unchanging stance on the vital question of today -- that of lessening the threat of war and curbing the arms race. People again saw for themselves how energetically the Soviet Union upholds peace and what a broad spectrum of concrete, realistic initiatives on the most important problems of international relations our country has put forward in recent years alone.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev once again reaffirmed that the USSR will never use nuclear weapons against states that renounce the production and use of these weapons and do not have them on their territory. Our country is prepared to take on commitments to this effect in treaty form.

The Soviet Union is aware of the urgency of adopting measures to curtail the arms race and beleives that the priority task in this sphere is the attainment of a rapid, constructive result at the Soviet-American Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. This task, the Soviet leader stated, is of global significance, since a nuclear conflict in Europe would inevitably become a world conflict.

It is necessary to speed up the resumption of Soviet-American talks on strategic nuclear arms limitation and reduction. The resumption of USSR-U.S. talks on banning chemical weapons is extremely urgent.

The Soviet Union is prepared to continue talks with the United States on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean region at any time and sees no obstacle to the extension of similar measures to the Pacific.

For nearly 20 years now our country, in accordance with the treaty signed, has not carried out nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, under water or in outer space. The USSR is prepared at any time to ratify the 1974 treaty on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests and to reach agreement not only on a complete end to all nuclear weapon tests but also on an end to the further production of such weapons and on reducing and subsequently completely eliminating stockpiles.

The Soviet Union declares its readiness to examine proposals made by the other side on disarmament without prejudice.

The main yardstick that the USSR uses in assessing the other side's positions and initiatives is the extent to which they meet the task of preventing war and strengthening peace and accord with the principle of equality and identical security.

The military-strategic equilibrium that the socialist countries have achieved with the world of capitalism is a factor restraining the aspirations of aggressive forces. "Plans to shake this equilibrium are doomed to failure," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stated. "Military equilibrium at the lowest possible levels of armaments -- that is our constructive approach to nuclear disarmament in the interests of all peoples."

Washington Hypocrites

Setting out the USSR's stance on problems associated with preventing thermonuclear war and its approach to disarmament questions in detail, the press, radio and television in various countries draw attention to the fact that the Washington administrations' course pursues exactly the opposite goals. Indeed, a clear illustration of this can be found by tracing the U.S. line just on the four questions touched on in the open letter, mentioned above, from Australian participants in the peace movement.

First of all, it is very significant that only the United States and its closest military-political allies failed to support the declaration, adopted by the 36th UN General Assembly session on the basis of an important, constructive USSR initiative, aimed at ensuring that nobody is ever the first to use nuclear weapons. Yet this declaration solemnly proclaimed that states that are the first to use nuclear weapons will be committing the gravest crime against mankind!

However, the refusal to sign the declaration is rather like the cunning of the ostrich hiding its head in the sand. After all, the whole world knows that it is the United States that is elaborating the concepts of "limited" nuclear war, which are fraught with the danger of thermonuclear catastrophe for the entire world, under cover of propaganda blather about the "Soviet military threat." And the Pershing II's and cruise issiles that Washington intends to deploy in certain West European countries are nothing but first strike nuclear weapons -- not a means of defense at all.

More. Despite the Soviet Union's repeatedly declared readiness to speed up the resumption of talks with the United States on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear arms at any time, the American side keeps postponing the talks. Yet this problem concerns all mankind, and while the United States deliberately delays discussing it, American arsenals are being replenished with more and more new types of strategic nuclear arms, including a new generation of ground-based and sea-based ICBM's, heavy bombers and long-range cruise missiles. The threat to peace is growing.

Washington's attitude on talks with the USSR on banning chemical weapons is also highly indicative. The dialogue was unilaterally cut short by the American side.

The real reason for that step is now clear, as is the reason why the United States has for many years been stubbornly refusing to conclude an international convention banning the use of chemical weapons. The other day President Reagan announced a multibillion dollar program for the "chemical rearming" of the United States. Apparently, the Pentagon is not satisfied with the huge stockpiles of poison gases and nuclear and neutron weapons that it already has. It will now receive a new type of monstrous means of mass destruction of people -- a nerve gas in the form of the so-called binary warheads.

Washington's reputation is in no way enhanced by the highly significant fact that the United States was the only one of the 157 UN member countries to vote against the General Assembly's adoption of a resolution calling on all states to refrain from the production and deployment of new types of chemical weapons and from deploying them on the territory of states that do not have them now.

If we are to continue talking about Washington's so-called "peacemakers," it must inevitably be recalled that the talks with the United States on such an important problem as the limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean region were once again broken off by the American side and have not been resumed, despite the summit-level agreement that was reached on this in Vienna in 1979.

Something else must also be mentioned. Unlike the Soviet Union, which always studies the other side's positions and proposals in a thorough, unprejudiced way, the U.S. leaders reject everything that the USSR proposes, above all in the disarmament sphere, literally out of hand -- without stopping to think -- and they greet any proposal that makes it possible to upset the military-strategic equilibrium between the countries of socialism and the world of capitalism in their favor almost with rapture.

The supporters of the "NATO missile decision" are increasingly alarmed at the "neutralist" and "pacifist" ideas of the West European public, which is reluctant to pay for U.S. imperial ambitions. "The growth of antinuclear and anti-American sentiments among the peoples of countries belonging to the Atlantic alliance," British expert (?Geoffrey Pattie) has stated, "is perhaps the most important process at present. The fact that the opponents of the alliance's current strategy are still in a minority should not cause us to become complacent...."

We will quarrel with (?Geoffrey Pattie's) assertion that the opponents of the "alliance's current strategy" are still in a minority, but the fact that their numbers are steadily growing, from day to day, is an undoubted fact. Here are just two examples, and dozens could be cited: All eight Welsh county councils have declared the territory of that large region of Britain a zone free of nuclear weapons. "Nuclear-free zones," Labour member of Parliament R. Cook stated in this connection, "are not just a symbolic gesture. They are practical steps in the direction of Britain's reunciation of nuclear weapons...." And another example: At the congress of West Berlin's Social Democratic Party, which ended the other day, a majority of the party's district organizations came out resolutely against the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear facilities, for the imposition of a moratorium on these weapons for the duration of the Geneva talks and against the neutron bomb.

Detente Will live!

Against the background of American imperialism's attempts to take the world back to the "cold war" and then push it into the abyss of thermonuclear catastrophe, calls by realistic ally-minded Western politicians for the preservation of detente have a particularly sobering effect. Thus, the West German weekly VORWAERTS published an article by E. Bahr, Bundestag deputy and member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Presidium, saying, in particular: "We know what a policy of strength means from the fifties.... We do not want to learn the same lesson a second time: We do not want to travel the dangerous, roundabout path once again in order to return to the path of detente via the whipping up of tension...The policy of detente is the only chance for peace."

Well, that is a gloomy statement but nonetheless true. "The end of the policy of detente would be a disaster for all states in Europe," B. Kreisky, federal chancellor of neutral Austria, believes.

No, there is indeed no alternative to detente! It must be supposed that the vast majority of people are now aware of that fact, and those people across the ocean who count on sitting it out in "personal" shelter if the nuclear hurricane breaks are building up illusions in vain. So only one thing remains: To work unsparingly for the sake of detente.

Precisely because detente is living and active and has become "part of their lives for West Europeans, precisely because, despite pressure from Washington, contacts are being extended in connection with the "gas for pipes" project, a project of an unprecedented scale -- precisely for that reason the U.S. administration is now making the greatest efforts to wreck that deal.

Events in Poland have been selected as a pretext -- albeit a totally unfounded one.

Under Washington pressure a number of Western countries have joined in the "sanctions" with which it is intended to "punish" the Soviet Union and Poland. London's FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper, reporting on the Common Market decision to limit the volume of imports from the USSR, wrote that the decision was not unanimous. "Greece," the newspaper noted, "is still refusing to support the sanctions, while Denmark is interested in the legal basis for this decision."

The EEC Council of Ministers and the EC Commission are participating in the elaboration of "sanctions." The commission is charged with drawing up a list of Soviet goods the purchase of which is to be restricted.

But no special enthusiasm is evident among the countries that Washington has forced to participate in this venture. In all probability, people there are aware, although they do not say so out loud, that "sanctions" against the USSR and Poland constitute an overt violation of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki. Above all, in the crisis conditions now prevailing in the West, no state wants to undermine its own economy with dubious measures taken to suit Washington. After all, every Western country is linked to some degree by economic, scientific, technical and other ties with the USSR and the other socialist states. As the Japanese newspaper ASAHI reported, K. Tazawa, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, has expressed concern that the sanctions adopted by the Japanese Government "could have a negative effect on the course of talks with the Soviet Union on fishing issues."

West Germany's WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE and a number of French, British and Italian newspapers warn of the dangers of "economic warfare against the USSR," one manifestation of which, according to the WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE, is the American administration's desire to wreck the "gas for pipes" deal. London's DAILY TELEGRAPH, for instance, commenting on these U.S. attempts, wrote: "If the Reagan administration continues to exert pressure on the governments of West European countries, it risks coming up against a 'boomerang effect' and undermining unity on such issues as defense spending and arms limitation talks within NATO."

Whatever the case and whatever ruses and provocations imperialist circles may resort to in order to retard detente and force it off the rails, they will not succeed. Detente is an objective process and the result of mankind's historical development, and it will live for the sake of peace and progress.

KOBYSH INTERVIEWED IN BUDAPEST ON DISARMAMENT

LD040426 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 3 Mar 82

[From the "100 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program: interview granted by Soviet political commentator Vitaliy Kobysh to correspondent Zsolt Szalay in Budapest; date not given -- recorded; Kobysh' answers in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] What do you consider to be the essence of the most recent Soviet proposal in Geneva? What is new in this proposal as compared with previous ones?

[Answer] We included all medium-range weapons in our proposal, and I emphasize here: Not only the medium-range missiles, but every carrier device of this character. The two are not the same. The Americans want to present it as being a matter of missiles only, but these are not all that must be taken into account. The United States' so-called 'forward-based' systems -- bombers and weapons stationed on board American submarines -- and furthermore the English and French medium-range carriers -- seeing that there are 250 of these too -- must be considered.

The essence of our proposal is that by the end of the decade we should reduce the number of medium-range weapons to 1/3; since we know that in the present, complex situation this would not be easy, we plan reduction in sections.

Therefore, by 1985 we would carry out the first 1/3 reduction.

Thus, both sides would be left with 600 medium-range weapons, in contrast to the present 1,000. We believe this very seriously, and it is trouble enough that what the American negotiating partner offers in exchange we cannot by any means consider well-grounded -- you know the so-called zero option, the Reagan plan.

[Question] It has often been mentioned in the Hungarian press too, but perhaps it does no harm to repeat it, that the Americans have raised the prospect of abandoning the deployment of their own medium-range missiles by the end of 1983 if the Soviet Union dismantles its own such weapons. Can this be explained by doubting the sincere negotiating intentions of the Americans?

[Answer] Unfortunately, yes. Their zero-option was prepared for people who know and understand nothing. Unfortunately, the majority of Americans and part of the West Europeans have only very obscure ideas about the real situation. They constantly talk about there being Soviet superiority in medium-range weapons, but there is no such superiority. There is approximate balance.

[Question] Then, finally, how would you qualify the American intentions regarding the Geneva talks?

[Answer] It is my opinion that the zero option is directed to drawing attention away from the essence of the matter. It serves the prolonging of the talks until 1983. Then the Americans can say to their allies that we have done everything: We have negotiated with the Russians, but they proved to be unbending, they did not show a constructive attitude, they did not accept our proposals. Thus, we can do nothing other than carry out the Brussels NATO resolution and station 572 new missiles in Western Europe.

It seems to me that this is the final goal. And this is very dangerous for Western Europe.

[Question] At the Geneva meeting between Andrey Gromyko and Alexander Haig at the end of January, an agreement was not reached on renewing the talks on restricting strategic offensive weapons, the SALT talks. Must we consider the SALT process to be dead?

[Answer] I would not say this -- it is not dead. SALT is the most significant achievement of human civilization in the last quarter of the 20th century, and this is not merely the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna, which, as we know, was not ratified by the American Senate.

The SALT process was based on objective circumstances that reflected that both sides concerned understood that a stop must be put to the strategic arms race because this threatens the existence of all of mankind. This recognition is valid and effective now. We believe this, and so do those Americans who prepared the SALT II treaty and who signed it in Vienna.

[Question] Do you consider as proof of this the fact that although SALT II was not enacted, its stipulations are kept by both sides in practice?

[Answer] This fact, among others, is the best argument for the treaty. If they do not like it, if they consider it bad, not adequate, then why do they keep to it? There is no logic in statements such as SALT II is not adequate, SALT II does not exist. The treaty exists since both sides abide by it.

The other side of the issue, naturally, is that the absence of ratification arouses anxiety, that there is no legal basis, which would strengthen the SALT process. This can not proceed for a long time because circumstances can arise when these terrible weapons slip out of control.

[Question] I believe this slipping out, as you worded it, has begun. That is, I am thinking of the nuclear arms program announced by the U.S. President in November 1981 and the increase of American military expenditures in general. How would you explain this American policy?

[Answer] It seems to me that there are two reasons for their unwillingness to discuss either restriction or reduction. In the first place, the Americans would like to gain time so that they could realize as much as possible of their arms plans. The MX program is in progress, as is the implementation of other plans. They are working on a new strategic doctrine and they think that if they finally formulated this new doctrine and succeed in realizing their arms ideas, then they can pursue the talks from a position of strength. They strive for military superiority -- and this is the other reason -- because they are unable to adjust to the world's present realities. Their capitalist competitors, the West Europeans and the Japanese, in many regards have already outstripped the United States. If the leading economic role of Washington has been lost, then by all means it would like to preserve its leading political and military role.

[Question] And this is why the United States accepts incredible expenses. But these expenses must be undertaken by the Soviet Union too. What does this mean for the Soviet people?

[Answer] I will be frank with you. This is a very heavy burden for us, very heavy. These military expenditures mean a very heavy burden, and this naturally impedes the implementation of many of our economic conceptions. We must not be deluded. However, I must add that the United States makes much of unfounded illusions. These burdens cannot force us to our knees and in the final instance they cannot prevent the realization of our economic plans. By the way, arms programs mean increasingly heavy burdens for the United States too.

[Question] Taking it all together, and here I am also thinking of the anti-Soviet and anti-Polish American sanctions introduced under the pretext of the state of emergency in Poland, do you consider a favorable change in the Soviet-American relations as conceivable?

[Answer] You know, it is very difficult to take a stand on this issue when we deal with officials besides President Reagan and Secretary Haig. They are experienced politicians, but their advisers are ignorant and frivolous, which is very disturbing.

[Question] But policy does not depend on advisers alone.

[Answer] But much does depend on them. The point I am trying to make is that every American administration has begun a type of political line and then replaced it with another. The first year has never proven to be typical in the activity of an administration. This is precisely why I do not want to be pessimistic about the policy of the Reagan administration thus far, nor do I want to nourish a rosy optimism. I want to be sober and realistic and it seems to me that the Reagan administration will be compelled to approach international policy -- and within this Soviet-American realtions, too -- from the starting point of reality for the remainder of its term.

SEROV COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY OF LINKAGES

LD031742 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 3 Mar 82

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar, TASS -- Introduced for the first time as a fixture of U.S. diplomacy by the former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger, the principle of "linkages" has at present become a very nearly universal method of Washington's policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The present incumbent of the State Department Alexander Haig mentions it in almost all of his speeches. And no, again, speaking in the House Foreign Relations Committee on the problem of arms control, he reiterated that the Washington administration would continue to "link" this problem with other issues which have nothing whatsoever in common with it.

In the process, Haig made Washington's readiness to begin negotiating strategic arms limitations with the Soviet Union dependent on...the development of the situation in Poland!

The posture adopted by the chief of the U.S. State Department is a hypocritical one. The fact is that the U.S. administration embarked on blocking the Soviet-American SALT talks and unleashing an unchecked arms race long before the events in Poland. Washington just used those events as a pretext to further whip up tensions and to force production of weapons in a futile bid to achieve a military superiority over the USSR. Mr Haig is least of all concerned for the wellbeing of the Poles. What he is after is just a convenient excuse for poisoning the international atmosphere and disrupting the negotiations.

Meanwhile, Washington ought to know that the Soviet-American SALT negotiations are far from being a concession to the Soviet Union, that they are of exceptional importance for the United States itself. An early resumption of these talks, as is pointed out by Western analysts, meets not only the interests of the USSR, but also -- and in a no lesser degree -- the national interests of the United States.

Regarding the notorious principle of "linkages" it may be said that the current complex international situation calls for denouncements rather than for "linkages". The tangled web of conflict situations and contentious issues cannot be cut free by a sword. The only way is that of painstaking and constructive negotiations taking account of the interests of both sides. This is what the Soviet Union is calling for.

ZHUKOV COMMENTS ON U.S. HOPES OF WEAPONS ON MOON

PM021511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov "Political Observer's Notes": "On the Moon With a Bludgeon"]

[Text] On 23 February the British conservative newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH published a long article on a new, really crazy venture by the American military-industrial complex. I refer to the elaboration of plans for war in space; it is planned to deploy sophisticated types of weapons of mass destruction...on the moon.

In the light of this report, it is clear why the U.S. delegation refused to support the Soviet proposal on concluding a treaty banning the deployment of any type of weapon in outer space at the recent UN General Assembly session. As the reader will recall, this proposal was adopted by a huge majority -- 123 delegations voted in favor of it, nobody voted against and the delegations of the United States and a small group of its allies abstained.

Some months have elapsed since then. Now THE DAILY TELEGRAPH has published the American plan for destructive war in space using "laser battle stations," which the Pentagon dreams of placing in orbit around the earth and on the moon. As usual, this wild idea is motivated by references to the "Soviet threat."

"If (!) the Soviet Union succeeds in placing a laser battle station in orbit," THE DAILY TELEGRAPH states with feigned alarm, "while the Americans fail to do the same, the free (?) world will be at the mercy of its enemies."

What? The USSR proposes a ban on the deployment of any kind of weapon in outer space, the United States does not support that proposal and now it is announced, for all to hear, that the Americans have to prepare to create "battle stations" in space in case -- "if" -- the Soviet Union creates such stations....

But let us look at the essence of the Pentagon plans announced in the newspaper. First, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH reaffirmed what the Western mass media have hinted more than once: The "space shuttle" being tested by the Americans "will be military in purpose" -- it "will add to American ability to place weapons in orbit, and weapons there are needed (?) above all else."

Second, it is announced that the Pentagon would like to place this "ultimate space weapon" on the moon, although the moon, as is well known, is not by any means American territory.

Explaining this idea, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes: "On the Moon? At first sight the idea must seem crazy, but it is being seriously considered as a long-term contingency plan by specialist groups at the Redstone arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama, and at Strategic Air Command in Omaha, Nebraska. Consider the advantages of a manned lunar laser battle station. The only remaining technical obstacle is the creation of a laser with sufficient power and narrowness of beam to destroy space vehicles at a range of 238,000 miles, but once installed it would be almost impossible to find, since it could be hidden among the moon's craters and canyons."

To this the American specialists would like to add "at least two more battle stations in deep space, so that all parts of low Earth orbit could be covered round the clock." You see, they are worried by the fact that certain "targets" on Earth that they would like to destroy are "not in line of sight of the moon for some parts of the day."

All this resembles the cheap science fiction novels that American writers have been concocting for many years. Nonetheless, the facts reported by THE DAILY TELEGRAPH merit serious attention.

Like highwaymen brandishing bludgeons, figures in the American military-industrial complex dream of going to the moon with their "electromagnetic weapons that move to their targets at the speed of light," as THE DAILY TELEGRAPH describes them, in order to terrorize citizens of planet Earth from there and dictate their will to them.

Here is food for thought for the disarmament committee which is at work in Geneva, on whose agenda the question of renouncing the production of new types of mass destruction weapons was placed some years ago by a decision of the UN General Assembly.

COMMENTARY SAYS U.S. PLANNING FOR SPACE WARFARE

LD032024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 3 Mar 82

[From the International Diary" program, presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich and Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] A report from ASSOCIATED PRESS in Washington deals with Soviet lasers. In the next 5 years, it says, the Soviet Union intends to deploy laser weapons in space. This was said by Under Secretary for Defense Richard Delauer. Moreover, according to him, the Soviet Union intends to deploy a manned space complex capable of attacking land, sea and air targets in orbit by 1990. All in all, a serious threat hangs over the United States.

This is an old and already hackneyed device. This has happened each time the U.S. military needs to push through the production of one or another weapon. It always begins with the discovery of Soviet military superiority in precisely this type of armament. The military-industrial complex begins to sound the alarm and then fear of the Reds results in a new and expensive militarist program.

All in all, one should expect the military-industrial complex to call for additional allocations to develop and produce space weaponry. Incidentally, the United States has long since been drawing up plans for war in space. As the Western press has noted, in the past 2 decades the United States has spent more than $50 billion on military-space developments. In this connection it becomes particularly clear why the U.S. delegation at the recent UN General Assembly session refused to support the Soviet proposal, which was approved by the majority of delegations, to conclude a treaty on banning the deployment of any type of weaponry in space.

REMARKS BY MADRID CSCE DELEGATES REPORTED

Kampelman Remarks Hit

AU031335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent L. Kamynin dispatch under rubric "Notes Apropos": "Losing a Sense of Proportion"]

[Text] Madrid -- It is now customary: Every time American delegation head M. Kampelman speaks at the Madrid meeting, the press here describes his speech as a new "attack," "offensive," "indictment" and so forth.

Against whom is the U.S. representative's bellicose rhetoric directed? Certainly not against those who are in reality jeopardizing peace and trying to prevent the normal work of the Madrid meeting. He fulminates against those who advocate continuing the detente process and seek a successful completion of the Madrid forum. Since the Madrid meeting resumed, the head of the American delegations has talked about anything you like at the sessions, except the essence of the matter. Here is yet further proof of this.

At the last plenary session the Soviet delegation again called on the representatives of the NATO countries to get down to constructive work. The head of the American delegation, journalists learned, responded to this appeal by repeating trite anti-Soviet fabrications.

The escalation of the slanderous attacks on our country made by the head of the U.S. delegation in Madrid is "crowned" by a truly unprecedented phenomenon. M. Kampelman ventured to remark, you see, that he feels a "sense of anger" at the social system in our country. You really need to have lost all sense of reality to venture such remarks. They demonstrate yet again that some transatlantic politicians, having made it their rule to dictate to other peoples and to lecture them arrogantly, are trying to remake the world in their own image and likeness. Of course, a good deal could be said about this, but we will confine ourselves to one remark: No matter how angry the transatlantic bullies get, they cannot control the course of history.

In his speech Soviet delegation head L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, demonstrated the utter untenability of the "arguments" of the American representative, who cynically distorts the real facts.

In order to justify a totally undisguised insane arms race, U.S. representatives are diligently, monotonously and importunately spreading myths about a threat from the USSR, the head of the Soviet delegation noted.

L.F. Ilichev stressed that the Soviet delegation calls on the Madrid meeting to switch from the channel of confrontation to the channel of businesslike constructive work. We realize, he said, that this displeases those who have other instructions. These instructions are to prevent any positive decisions at the Madrid meeting.

The whole question is whether we allow the line of confrontation to triumph at the Madrid meeting or the line of businesslike, constructive work triumphs. For our part we will do our utmost to ensure that the second line triumphs, the head of the Soviet delegation stated in conclusion.

Ilichev Speech Cited

LD031956 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 3 Mar, TASS -- Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR and head of the Soviet delegation to the Madrid meeting, urged the delegations of the NATO countries to stop their attempts to block the work of the meeting and to give the participants in it a chance to get down to business, that is, to editing the future final document of the meeting.

Addressing today's plenary session, the Soviet spokesman pointed out that the participants in the meeting already had a draft document tabled by neutral and non-aligned countries. It reflected the understandings achieved on all the sections of the Final Act and also provided certain possibilities for a search for compromise decisions on problems on which no agreement had yet been achieved. All the delegations stated that they viewed the draft as a basis for writing the final document.

The completion of the meeting, the speaker continued, would have become another landmark on the historical path charted by the Helsinki Final Act, and a step towards ensuring security and cooperation in Europe.

The world at large and Europe face the choice between the escalation of the arms race and disarmament, the return to the dark period of the cold war and the further extension of the process of detente and the strengthening of peace.

The Soviet Union and all those who treasure the achievements of civilization and the destiny of mankind chose the way of peace, which meets the vital interests of all the peoples. In the nuclear age peace is the primary condition of continued life on earth. We stand for continued and extended East-West dialogue, for pushing aside heaps of accusations and counter-accusations and getting down to the practical solution of urgent problems, primarily disarmament.

The peoples of Europe, Leonid Ilichev stressed in conclusion, and not Europe alone, do not want to reconcile themselves to the threat of another war and to the mad arms race. They demand that no opportunity for improving the world situation, lessening international tension and making a move from the arms race and confrontation to military detente and disarmament be missed. Such an opportunity is provided, in particular, by the Madrid meeting. It is in fact a natural framework for dialogue. The positive results of the Madrid meeting are important also from the point of view of the essence of the problems examined here and as a guarantee that the European process started in Helsinki will be continued.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS SOVIET PEACE POLICY

PM031401 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The March of Peace"]

[Text] A year has elapsed since words rang out from the platform of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses which evoked a loud echo in every corner of the globe: There is no more substantial, more important question for any people now than the preservation of peace and the securing of the foremost right of every person -- the right to life.

Time passes quickly. The complex year, filled with turbulent events, which has receded into history has shown once again that socialism and peace are inseparable and that the Leninist foreign policy truly serves the interests of detente and cooperation.

What is the great strength of the Leninist foreign policy course?

It lies in the fact that it not only meets with the unanimous support of the Soviet people but also inspires millions of fighters for peace on all continents.

In upholding peace we are not only concerned for living people and our children and grandchildren. Our humanism extends beyond the bounds of the foreseeable future. We work for the sake of the happiness of all future generations. Our policy is aimed at saving mankind from the catastrophe which threatens it.

As a counterweight to the senseless "concepts" and acts of the militarists across the ocean, who nurture plans for "local" and "limited" war, plans for "upgrading" and "rearming," the 26th CPSU Congress put forward a thoroughly considered program of practical measures aimed at improving the international situation, limiting and ending the arms race and preserving and deepening detente. The foreign policy program of the 26th CPSU Congress, which the world press has named the peace program for the eighties, is distinguished by its scope and realism. "The 26th CPSU Congress was an important new milestone along the Soviet people's path toward a communist future and in the peoples' struggle for ensuring peace and against the arms race and the threat of war. This has been fully confirmed by the entire development of events in the past year," the GDR weekly HORIZONT writes in an article devoted to the first anniversary of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Indeed, it is already possible to boldly describe the last 12 months as months of an energetic diplomatic peace offensive by the Soviet Union. In the postcongress period many important proposals and amendments have been made to the peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. This period is notable, on the one hand, for persistence and resolve in implementing the decisions adopted, and on the other for the continuous, stubborn quest for more and more new paths and appraoches to the settlement of urgent international problems.

Among the events which have taken place since February 1981, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG was a most important milestone in world politics. It was in Bonn that substantial additions were made to the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear facilities and the modernization of existing ones in Europe during the period while talks on arms of these types are in progress. In the FRG capital L.I. Brezhnev came out resolutely for a radical reduction in medium-range nuclear weapons by each side in Europe, and not by tens of units, but by hundreds.

"In general we are in favor," L.I. Brezhnev stated, "of Europe ultimately becoming free from nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical. That would be a real 'zero option,' fair to all sides."

The Soviet Union's initiatives and its consistency and principled approach in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at ensuring the people's security are arousing profound respect, satisfaction and gratitide. People all over the planet note L.I. Brezhnev's special services and role in putting forward these initiatives. His speeches and interviews, talks and greetings messages contain many constructive ideas. What a broad response was aroused in the world by L.I. Brezhnev's answers to questions put by the editorial board of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. Or his talks with representatives of the Socialist International Consultative Council for Disarmament, which took place this month.

New peace initiatives from the USSR were heard at the 36th UN General Assembly Session. Here particular note must be made of the approval by the First Committee (political and security) of the draft declaration submitted by the Soviet Union, which proclaims that states and statesmen who dare to be the first to resort to the use of nuclear weapons will be committing the gravest crime against mankind.

A great response was aroused in the world by the appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet on 23 June 1981.

The call for a resolute stance against the arms race and the whipping up of international tension and for honest and equal talks was heard throughout the world.

The 26th CPSU Congress proposed broad measures in the foreign policy sphere, a precise plan of action covering the most urgent questions. It covers disarmament problems involving nuclear missiles and conventional types of weapons, ground, naval and air forces. Concrete proposals were made on improving the situation in Europe and in the Near, Middle and Far East. All the Soviet initiatives had one main idea in common -- that of doing everything possible to release the peoples from the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet Communists' forum called for a quest for an all-embracing settlement in that hot spot of the planet, the Near East. Persistent purposeful work in this direction has continued throughout the past year. Talks were held in Moscow with politicians from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Algeria, Libya, Jordan, the Yemen Arab Republic, the PLO and Kuwait. They gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's support for the Arab peoples in their just struggle and came out in favor of the Soviet initiatives on convening a new international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties.

The implementation of the peace program for the eighties has become the main content of our foreign policy. The socialist community countries play an active part in efforts to implement it. The Crimea meetings held in summer 1981 were convincing confirmation of the adherence of the USSR and the fraternal parties of the socialist countries to the cause of defending peace. Here L.I. Brezhnev's talks with the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries rang with profound concern for the security of the socialist states and readiness to do everything to defend and strengthen world peace.

The fraternal socialist countries, which have expressed warm support for the peace program for the eighties, themselves participate actively in the implementation of a common peace-loving course. Wide attention was attracted among the international public, for instance, by Bulgaria's initiative on creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Great interest was aroused by Mongolia's proposal on concluding a convention on mutual non-aggression and the nonuse of force in mutual relations between states in Asia and the Pacific.

L.I. Brezhnev's Kremlin meeting with the leaders of the parties and governments of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was a further step toward strengthening peace and good-neighborliness in Southeast Asia.

The peace-loving policy of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries and their prestige in the world arouse malicious fury among imperialist circles. The U.S. Government and all international reaction are making desperate efforts to shatter the socialist community and cause the erosion of socialism. Events in Poland have shown what perfidious methods are used by the enemies of the socialist system. Now that life in Poland is gradually being stabilized Washington is making considerable efforts to dramatize the situation around that country, poison the political climate and exacerbate the atmosphere for East-West dialogue. But it is clear to all sensible people that imperialism is bemoaning not the Poles' destiny, but its own lost hopes. "We cannot agree with the idea that all is lost beyond recall in Poland," U.S. Secretary of State Haig has stated.

But nonetheless we can reply with every confidence to Haig and his ilk: Attempts to intimidate or provoke the socialist countries are doomed to inevitable failure, as are hopes of reversing the wheel of history. All our struggle for freedom and independence, all the Soviet state's difficult path -- the path to prosperity and might -- is a clear answer to those who nurture militarist designs. Aggression has always led to defeat and ignominy for those who like playing with fire. The intimidation of socialist countries, like exerting pressure on them, is a hollow venture. We have no need of unsought advice.

Attempts to crowd out socialism and shake the positions of the USSR and the other socialist countries in the European and world arenas are doomed to failure. Soviet people are fully in favor of continuing and strengthening detente, but on honorable, equal terms.

V.I. Lenin once wrote, in the article "The Successes and Difficulties of Soviet Power," refuting the ballyhoo about the "red peril": "There are some stupid people who shout about red militarism; they are political rogues who pretend to believe in this rubbish and make similar accusations right and left, making use of their legalistic ability to invent false arguments and throw dust in the eyes of the masses." At the 26th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev called on people to "discard from serious politics the threadbare bugaboo of the 'Soviet threat.'" The imperialists, being incapable of stopping the movement of human society along the path of progress, have chosen the path of disrupting the established military-strategic equilibrium in the world and changing the global correlation of forces in their own favor. But in order to justify their imperial policy the U.S. Government and imperialist circles have launched an unprecedented campaign of lies. Bourgeois propaganda's fabrications, imbued with the poison of hatred for socialism, have filled the air-waves, television screens and the pages of newspapers and journals.

But it is not so easy to mislead the world public today. People have learned to distinguish truth from lies. And although recent history has not known such refined slander against the USSR and the socialist countries, the peoples of the world are today more than ever aware that they owe peace on the planet of the Soviet Union. The persistent decisive and consistent efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state cannot go unnoticed anywhere, despite all the subterfuges of bourgeois propaganda. After all, the peace program for the eighties, which was approved by the 26th party congress, covers a whole range of questions on the limitation and reduction of both nuclear missile weapons and conventional weapons, the improvement of the international situation and the preservation and deepening of detente -- that is, questions of vital importance for all people.

Mankind is faced with a choice: It must either mobilize all its forces and all its potential to stop the arms race or burn in the flames of destructive war. That is why people in London and Brussels, Lisbon and Rome, Amsterdam and Paris are coming out into the streets to take part in peace marches and mighty protest demonstrations against the arms race. That is why more than 2 million FRG citizens have signed the "Krefeld Appeal," which says a resolute "No!" to medium-range missiles in Europe.

In the conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation, caused by the policy of imperialism and above all American imperialism, says the CPSU Central Committee Resolution on the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR, priority significance for mankind's destinies is attached to the active implementation of the Leninist peace strategy upheld by our party and state. The peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and supplemented by L.I. Brezhnev's new initiatives indicates realistic, constructive ways of lessining the threat of war, deepening detente and developing broad cooperation between states with different systems. It opens up opportunities for resolving complex international problems, and not through confrontation, but on the basis of honorable, equal talks.

The Soviet state's policy is an effective counterweight to the desire of imperialism's aggressive circles to foist a new round in the arms race on the world, to constantly step up tension in the international situation and to undermine the foundations of mutually advantageous international ties. Our policy is profoundly humanist. This guarantees that it will be supported by the broadest circles of the international public and all people of good will.

The danger of the imperialists unleashing a war is, of course, a real one. But the forces opposing it are real and powerful. And they are, first and foremost, the USSR and the Socialist community countries.

We counterpose to senseless hysteria restraint and composure, firmness and strength of principle, concern for our own defense capability. Our historical view is optimistic. "It is not preparation for war, which condemns the peoples to senseless waste of their material and spiritual wealth, but the strengthening of peace that is the guiding star to tomorrow." These words, spoken at the 26th CPSU Congress, inspire the peoples and inspire them with faith and hope.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. STANCE ON UN RIGHTS RESOLUTION

PM031633 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[I. Fedorov "International Commentary": "For the Right to Life"]

[Text] The UN Commission on Human Rights, which is in session in Geneva, has adopted a resolution on the need to ensure the first, inalienable right of every person -- the right to life. The draft resolution was submitted on the initiative of the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist and developing countries.

The resolution expresses the conviction that "there is now no more important question for any people in the world than that of preserving peace and ensuring the first right of every person — the right to life." The document notes the urgent need for all-round efforts by the international community with a view to preserving peace, eliminating the threat of nuclear war and curbing the arms race.

As has recently happened at all the international forums where these vitally important questions have been discussed, the United States and its closest allies offered stubborn resistance to the adoption of the resolution. But the vast majority of the delegations came out resolutely in support of this important new initiative.

The discussion of the resolution clearly reflected the two diametrically opposed approaches in international relations to the question of ensuring the first right of the peoples and of every person. The Soviet Union's approach ensues from the peace-loving nature and the very essence of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. It is organically linked with the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. The implementation of this program and the Soviet Union's subsequent foreign policy initiatives is of extremely great importance for ensuring man's basic rights, first and foremost his right to life. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in this connection: "In upholding the principles of peaceful coexistence we are fighting for the thing that is more precious for billions of people in the world: for the right to life itself, for salvation from the danger of its destruction in the flames of war."

The resolution approved by the UN commission contains a direct reference to the declaration on preventing a nuclear catastrophe adopted at the 36th UN General Assembly session on the Soviet Union's initiative. And that is no accident. As is known, this declaration solemnly proclaimed that states and statesmen who are the first to resort to the use of nuclear weapons will be committing the gravest crime against mankind. It is apposite to recall that the United States and other NATO countries voted against it.

This, like the present U.S. stance on the UN commission, is further evidence of the cynical disregard for ensuring every person's right to life on the part of U.S. ruling circles. U.S. imperialist circles, in the grip of militarist fever and engrossed in the build-up of armaments, including neutron and chemical weapons, preparing for the deployment of new types of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and elaborating the concept of "limited nuclear war" in Europe, are openly placing their imperial goals above the peoples' interests.

But the peoples demand an end to the dangerous game with mankind's destinies, the removal of the threat of nuclear war and the adoption of effective measures to curb the arms race and bring about disarmament. That is the first condition for ensuring every person's right to life.

'INTERSPUTNIK' SATELLITE SYSTEM VIEWED

LD032022 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] The Intersputnik international satellite system includes a network of ground receiving and transmitting stations and two relay satellites -- "Statsionar-4" and "Statsionar-5." Our correspondent Aleksandr Galkin reports from the Soviet "Dubna" Station.

[Begin recording] [Galkin] Here, the radio beam sent from a forest in the Moscow region will be refracted as through a prism in the satellite hanging over the equator, 36,000 kms above the surface of the Atlantic Ocean, and will hit the receiving antennas in Central America, Cuba, and -- on the African Continent -- in Algeria and also in five European socialist countries. In the same manner, signals from abroad come via "Dubna" to Ostankino and then to the screens of our television sets. The zone west of Moscow is served by "Statsionar-4." This is the satellite's index in the international register. "Statsionar-5" is located above the equatorial part of the Indian Ocean and serves the ground stations in Afghanistan, Vietnam, Mongolia and Laos.

[Galkin addresses a person identified on-screen as "Dubna" section chief Okulov]

[Question] What is the role of the "Dubna" Station in the system?

[Answer] The "Dubna" Station is the main station in the Intersputnik system. It simultaneously performs control functions. In principle it supervises the exchange of television channels.

[Galkin] The possibility of establishing almost immediate contact with subscribers located in different hemispheres, carrying direct television relays, the high quality and the reliability of satellite communications are attracting more new countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to the "Intersputnik" system. [end recording]

PRAVDA ON U.S. ATTEMPTS TO PRESSURE ALLIES

PM031325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 82 p 6

[Article by political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "Yoke for the Allies"]

[Text] A NATO special consultative group met recently to coordinate the allies' viewpoint on the new Soviet proposals on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The meeting was chaired by Richard Burt, director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs. It was he who undertook to inform the press of the results of the meeting. It is clear from the bulletin NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES that the gist of his statement was as follows: "The USSR would like to block the NATO December 1979 decision in order to establish political domination over West Europe."

In reality the danger to the West European countries emanates from this NATO decision. Primarily because the initiators of the notorious "arms upgrading" are dooming West Europe to the role of a lightning-conductor designed in the event of war to deflect a retaliatory nuclear strike from the United States. At the same time the new spiral of the nuclear arms race has been conceived by Washington as a yoke to keep the allies in the U.S. harness and bind their political and economic autonomy.

The turn from detente toward confrontation reflects the desire of the most reactionary and conservative section of the U.S. ruling class to restore to the United States a dominant role in the world, ignoring the changes which have taken place on the planet. The correlation of forces between socialism and capitalism has changed. The poles of intra-imperialist rivalry have also shifted. On the military plane the strategic parity between the USSR and the United States has become a reflection of these changes. On the economic plane the United States has lost its dominant positions on the world market. In 1970 the United States produced more goods and services than all the EEC countries and Japan put together. But a decade later the EEC and Japan have exceeded the United States by over 50 percent for this indicator. The result of the changes which have taken place has been the weakening of the United States' international influence and in particular its ability to influence its allies' policy.

The Washington "hawks" have been confronted with the problem of how to continue to use military force as an instrument of policy without bringing matters to a large-scale war in order to prevent a retaliatory strike against their territory. Back in 1977 a presidential directive noted that strategic parity makes the risk of a direct nuclear conflict with the USSR unacceptable to the United States and that under these conditions the United States should secure itself preferential positions on the narrower level of antagonism between East and West.

In accordance with this directive, the NATO session in Washington in May 1978 imposed on the allies a course toward the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. The NATO "arms upgrading" decision adopted in December 1979 reflects the U.S. intention to acquire supremacy on a regional, European level but thus to destroy equilibrium on a global level. After all, from the USSR's viewpoint, the almost 600 new U.S. missiles are essentially a strategic weapon targeted on its vital centers.

Behind this plan can be glimpsed the old Pentagon idea of a "preemptive" strike. In its new version this strike is planned from frontiers as far removed as possible from the United States, from the territories of the West European countries. The Old World is assigned the role of detonator of a "limited nuclear war" which would not affect the United States.

Indeed, Washington should realize that the USSR will not tolerate U.S. attempts to disrupt the prevailing balance of forces. Therefore, the implementation of the "arms upgrading" plans can only result in a new spiral of the arms race. What is the point of that?

Under conditions when approximate equality has formed between the nuclear potentials of the United States and the USSR and when the scales seem to be in balance, it would seem futile to increase the load on either scalepan. On the contrary, it is far more sensible to remove one weight after another from them.

"The socialist countries," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his reply to the letter from the Australian peace champions, "have achieved military-strategic equilibrium with the capitalist world. This equilibrium serves as a factor restraining the aggressive forces' aspirations. Plans to shake this equilibrium are doomed to failure. Military equilibrium at the lowest possible armament levels -- that is our constructive approach toward nuclear disarmament in the interests of all peoples. We are prepared to embark on a substantial reduction of nuclear armaments. But any disruption of equilibrium in this field would jeopardize the preservation of peace."

However, Washington still nurtures the illusion that another spiral of the arms race will be a less heavy burden for the United States than for its other participants. This is a gamble on the increase in military expenditure not only slowing down the rates of communist building in the Soviet Union, but also undermining the position of the U.S. allies -- West Europe and Japan -- in their rivalry with the United States. The proponents of the arms race proceed in particular from the dubious theory that pumping gigantic budget funds into the military production sphere, where the United States is still ahead of its rivals, will increase the overall competitiveness of U.S. goods.

The Washington strategists are evidently reckoning also that in an atmosphere of confrontation between East and West it will be easier to restore U.S. domination in the capitalist world, that is to take their allies in hand and establish themselves in the role of shapers of the destiny of the developing countries, in the position of master of their natural resources.

Washington is using militarist programs, inflated under conditions of military hysteria, in particular to take under U.S. control the most important sources of raw material and energy. Superficially this strategy is given an anti-Soviet coloring. The main task of the Rapid Deployment Forces is allegedly to control access to deposits of oil and other natural resources. Otherwise, it is claimed, the Russians will take possession of them and the West will then be in their power. In reality it is precisely those who are disseminating such stories who are thinking of military rule over the Near East oilfields and therefore of political rule over West Europe and Japan.

The return to the role of world gendarme and the buildup of the potential for U.S. military interference in the developing countries is a corollary, in addition to everything else, of Washington's desire to place its allies in a dependent, subordinate position.

Why, for instance, has the Persian Gulf become the center of attraction for U.S. military might? After all, in contrast to West Europe or Japan, Near East oil by no means plays such a large part in the U.S. energy balance (it accounts for just one-fourth of U.S. oil imports). Surely the appearance of the U.S. naval armada in the Arabian sea and the creation of the Rapid Deployment Forces and the frenzied search for strongholds for them in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Kenya, the transformation of the island of Diego Garcia into a second Okinawa -- surely all this is not dictated by concern for the allies' welfare?

No, the point lies elsewhere. Washington is seeking to put the most important sources of raw materials and energy under U.S. control in the hope that this will give it new levers for bringing pressure to bear on West Europe and Japan. That is what determines the flirtation with the South African racists. It has become fashionable in the White House to call southern Africa nothing other than "the mineral equivalent of the Persian Gulf." Just as the West cannot survive without Near East oil, it is claimed, so it cannot do without South African strategic raw materials in the "resources war." Fettering the allies' economy with dependence on the United States -- that is how Washington's imperial ways can be interpreted at the present stage.

This is the prime reason for the U.S. ruling circles' hostile attitude to the "gas for pipes" deal, the very large-scale East-West joint undertaking in resolving Europe's energy problems. As is well known, it involves the construction of a gas pipeline along which 40 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas would be pumped to West Europe every year from the Yamal Peninsula (of these 10.5 billion would go to the FRG, 8.5 billion to Italy and 8 billion to France).

It is planned that the client countries will pay for the gas in deliveries of pipes and equipment for the pumping stations, and this in turn will promise work for production capacities and jobs for tens of thousands of workers, which is particularly important in the present economic recession. But the long-term advantages are even more substantial. For Western Europe it is very important to reduce its economy's one-sided dependence on Near East oil and to diversify the sources from which it obtains energy.

But that is precisely what the United States does not want. Washington's attempts, on the pretext of "sanctions" against Warsaw and Moscow, to create obstacles to the "gas for pipes" project are caused precisely by the desire to keep the allies bound in their dependence on Near East oil for energy. "The West European and Japanese leaders suspect that the situation in Poland was simply a convenient pretext and that the negative U.S. attitude toward the construction of the gas pipeline is dictated by deeper geopolitical motives," the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN notes.

The desire to use any pretext to prevent fruitful cooperation between East and West also has other, even more obvious reasons. The United States, as is well known, has fallen considerably behind Western Europe and Japan in the development of trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union -- especially in the sphere of large-scale, long-term compensation agreements. In attempting to rebuild an "Iron Curtain" -- this time in the form of sanctions -- along the border between the two worlds, the United States wants to deprive its rivals, primarily the FRG, Japan, France and Italy, of the advantages they are obtaining from the most progressive forms of trade and economic cooperation with the USSR.

"The worse things are, the better." That is the mad logic of the Transatlantic strategists. Let "arms upgrading" give rise to a new spiral of the arms race, which in turn will aggravate the confrontation between East and West still further. Washington, as we can see, obviously believes that it will be easier in an atmosphere of military hysteria to keep the allies on a short leash, to deflect them from independent steps and to impose its will on them. And at the same time to use the aggravation of tension in the world to interfere in the affairs of the developing countries and seize advantageous positions in the event of a possible "resources war."

AFL-CIO CITES POLAND TO HIDE U.S. WORKERS' PLIGHT

PM021327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 82 p 5

[TASS report: "The AFL-CIO's Crocodile Tears: The DAILY WORLD on Interference in Poland's Internal Affairs"]

[Text] New York, 27 Feb -- The American working people's newspaper DAILY WORLD has resolutely condemned the continuing interference in Poland's internal affairs by the reactionary leadership of AFL-CIO labor union association. The positions occupied by these labor union bosses in relations to events in Poland, an editorial notes, indicate that they are far from seeking a lessening of international tension in the world.

The reactionary leadership of the U.S. labor union association, the DAILY WORLD stresses, is creating an unhealthy atmosphere around purely internal events in Poland, trying thereby to conceal the urgent social problems facing American working people.

Now that reaction of all hues has stepped up its attempts to rob American labour unions of their rights, certain forces in the United States are shedding crocodile tears over the situation of the working people in Poland, keeping quiet about the fact that trade unions there possess rights which Americans do not even dream of.

KIRKPATRICK JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION REMARKS HIT

LD040246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2115 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 3 Mar (TASS) -- The selfish military-strategic and economic interests of American imperialism are essentially the only factor immutably taken into account by the Reagan administration in working out foreign policy in practically any region and with regard to any country. Another attempt to prove the "legitimacy" and even the "necessity" of such an imperious approach, which radically contradicts the vital interests of the peoples of the world, has been made by J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations.

Speaking at the New York Association of Foreign Journalists, the head of the American mission at the United Nations pompously asserted that for the United States the situation in Central America and in the Caribbean is of special importance, since "this is the southern border of the United States".

Hypocritically claiming the geographical and cultural "closeness" of the United States and the countries of Latin America, and their "traditional" political and economic links, she tried in vain to prove that the crude interference of Washington in the internal affairs of these states is justified and allegedly does not resemble the experience, so bitter for millions of Americans, of the Vietnam venture.

Without batting an eyelid, she immed tely proclaimed as a region of the United States special strategic interests the Pers n Gulf, thousands of kilometers from the Amer can shores.

Kirkpatrick's conclusions, however, did not convince the correspondents. Many journalists asked her very awkward questions about the United States' blatant interference in El Salvador. Instead of replying, she began rebuking the West European allies for their failure to support the administration's adventuristic Latin American policy.

The American representative also made slanderous allegations against the USSR and also Cuba, Nicaragua and other sovereign states in the region.

Kirkpatrick spoke with particular irritation of Washington's growing isolation in the international community brought about, as is known, by the imperious, aggressive course of the United States in the United Nations.

REMARKS BY U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY CHIEF CITED

LD031804 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0907 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 3 Mar (TASS) -- Further to the introduction of intense psychological warfare against the socialist community, the United States intends to sharply intensify the anti-Soviet militarist propaganda in West European states which are not showing sufficient enthusiasm in following Washington's dangerous course. This becomes apparent from statements made by Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, to members of the Washington Press Club.

As the chief of the main official mouthpiece of U.S. foreign policy propaganda confidentially conveyed to his audience, he, together with an entourage of his employees and State Department representatives, recently visited eight West European countries where he studied the possibilities of significantly expanding the activities of the information agency.

Why, one might ask, did the Reagan administration have to activate propaganda in states which are related to the United States in ideology and world outlook, and which, moreover, are members of NATO? This has become clear from further utterances by Wick, who has taken it upon himself to bitterly lament the swiftly growing movement in West Europe against Washington's intentions to deploy new weapons of mass destruction on that continent.

It obviously did not occur to Wick, who called this movement "neutralist and pacifist", that the people of West Europe refuse to believe Washington's tales about the "aggressiveness" of the Soviet Union, and are striving to prevent the transformation of their countries' territory into a Pentagon nuclear testing ground. Spreading his hands in bewilderment, he said: we at the information agency simply do not understand how the West European can "ideologically ignore the Soviet threat". The information agency boss, filled with indignation said: The antiwar meetings and demonstrations, you see, could undermine the NATO decision on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles and "render less effective" the entire NATO bloc.

In order to prevent this, Wick has appealed for an intensified campaign to "inform" the allies about the "true motives" of the administration's policy and for all means at the disposal of the information agency to be used, from various publications to communications satellites.

It is not difficult to guess how Wick and his companions intend to "inform" the West European peoples, by the fact that the main role in this "propaganda offensive" is assigned to the subversive radio station Voice of America.

This false "voice" which, as Wick boastfully pointed out, with the aid of 110 transmitters broadcasts for 938 hours every week in 39 languages, long ago consigned to oblivion the clauses of its statute which refer to "lack of prejudice, accuracy and balance", and broadcasts streams of disinformation and inforgiveable slander of the USSR. The most effective weapon we have is truth, Wick assured his listeners. However, what are these statements worth when one considers that one of the U.S. Information Agency chief's assistants, the ultra-reactionary P. Nicolaides, in his first memorandum exhorted his colleagues to totally forget that the Voice of America bears any relationship to journalism, and said that the radio station should engage in open anti-Soviet propaganda and the dissemination of the "position of strength" policy?

In his speech, Wick expatiated on the need to "support the confidence" of the West European public in the U.S. Information Agency. Well, these are not chance statements: confidence in the dishonest Washington slanderers has been totally destroyed.

SOVIET PAPER SCORES U.S. PROPAGANDA MACHINE

PM031305 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 24 February publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Inventions are Facts" a 900-word Vladimir Baydashin article headed "Barrels of Tar." Baydashin attacks the U.S. International Communication Agency and in particular the Voice of America, stating that "crude disinformation is the visiting card of Washington's voice" and giving examples of such "disinformation." The articles cites an Iranian official, an Indian newspaper and a Tanzanian official rejecting VOA reports on events in their respective countries and concludes that the VOA is "one of the main instruments in Washington's psychological warfare in the international arena." The article is followed by an unattributed report headed "From the Foreign Mail" citing the 20 February issue of the Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, also attacking VOA, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty for "interfering in Polish internal affairs and violating the Helsinki Final Act."

YURKOV COMMENTARY SERIES ON USSR-PRC RELATIONS

1979 Proposals Rejected

OW040447 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Yurkov commentary: "Soviet Position in the 1979 Talks" -- tenth of series entitled "Two Different Attitudes Towards Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Representatives of the Soviet Union and China held talks in Moscow, from September to November 1979, on the improvement of relations between the two countries. In the ninth of this series, I discussed the issues concerning the Chinese position. I pointed out, for instance, that Beijing diplomats attempted to connect the future of Soviet-Chinese relations with whether or not the Soviet Union would withdraw its military and political support from Mongolia and Vietnam, and I explained that such an attempt is illegal and untenable. I also made reference to the fact that in order to show its sincerity in seeking improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations, the Soviet Union submitted for discussion a "draft joint declaration on the principles of Soviet-Chinese relations." Today let us discuss this draft declaration in more detail.

The draft joint declaration proposed by the Soviet Union calls on both sides to be obligated to develop their relations on the basis of adhering to the principles of peaceful coexistence. They include the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, nonuse of force or the threat of force, and mutual benefit. In order to implement these general principles, the Soviet Union has suggested that the obligations of both countries concerning nonuse of force or any form or threat of force be specified and stipulated one by one. The Soviet Union regards the principle of nonuse of force or threat of force, which is also a major principle contained in the UN Charter, as becoming more and more important in present international life.

The Soviet Union has also proposed that both sides demand no special privileges or seek hegemony in Asia or in international affairs, that both sides be obligated to oppose the unreasonable demands of any country to enjoy special privileges or seek hegemony in world affairs. The Soviet Union has no intention of scheme to seek hegemony. Therefore, it of course opposes whomever pursues hegemonist policies. Hegemonism has always been alien to the Soviet Union. Since its founding, the Soviet Union has been following Lenin's policy of safeguarding world peace and security and strengthening friendship and allround cooperation among various countries and peoples. This peace-loving policy has been affirmed and carried forward in the resolutions of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses.

In order to create a pleasant atmosphere for Soviet-Chinese relations, the Soviet delegation proposed during the 1979 Moscow talks that both sides be obligated to assume an attitude of restraint in their relationship and make all necessary efforts to prevent dangerous, tense relations between the two countries. It proposed that once an issue which could cause tension occurs, the Soviet Union and China should immediately contact each other to peacefully solve the issue in consideration of each other's legitimate interests in the spirit of courteous reciprocation.

The Soviet side also proposed that the Soviet Union and China make efforts to create an atmosphere of mutual respect and mutual trust in their relations, including the effort to prevent unfriendly propaganda in newspapers and other mass media. In addition, the draft joint declaration proposed by the Soviet Union says that leader meetings, including summit meetings, should be held whenever necessary in order to exchange views on the most important bilateral issues which can be settled only at such meetings. The Soviet side regards such meetings as a general practice for settling international issues as it is currently widely practiced by many countries. The Soviet side proposed that both sides adhere to the principles set forth in the draft joint declaration to expand and deepen their trade, economic, scientific, technological, cultural and other peaceful ties.

Listeners, you all understand, I think, that if the Chinese side agrees to the Soviet proposal and takes the draft joint declaration as a formal basis for Soviet-Chinese relations, there will be a new atmosphere in which it will be easier to reach agreement and existing obstacles and issues will automatically disappear. Nevertheless, the Chinese side rejected the draft joint declaration on the principles of Soviet-Chinese relations proposed by the Soviet Union. On 20 January 1980 the Chinese side said: It is unappropriate to hold Chinese-Soviet talks at present. This shows that it is the Chinese leaders, not the Soviet Union, who are obstructing the restoration of goodneighborly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Current Aspects

OW040557 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Yurkov: "The Consistent Principles of the CPSU and the Soviet State on Restoration of a Cooperative and Good-Neighborly Atmosphere in Soviet-Chinese Relations" -- eleventh of series entitled "Two Different Attitudes Toward Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Current Soviet-Chinese relations seem to consist of two aspects -- one is bilateral relations and the other the international aspect of relations between the two countries. In the post-Cultural Revolution period, the Soviet authorities have done everything possible to retain the limited scope of bilateral relations. The Chinese Embassy in Moscow and the Soviet Embassy in Beijing work as usual, and the two countries are engaged in a limited volume of trade. The annual volume of trade between the two countries fluctuated between 210 million and 360 million rubles in the 1970's. The Soviet Union provided China with certain metals, civil aircraft, machine tools, tractors and motor vehicle parts, and China exported nonferrous metals, cotton cloth, tung oil, sesame seeds and fruit to the Soviet Union. On its own proposal, China (?cut down) its trade with the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, in 1981. So the annual volume of trade between the Soviet Union and China was approximately 160 million rubles.

(?As you may know), the Chinese press alleged that the Soviet Union had degenerated into a capitalist society. The Chinese press, however, has not been repeating this allegation lately because it is China that has been degenerating toward capitalism. In recent years China's propaganda media have talked glibly about its so-called lost territories in an attempt to (?make territorial claims on the Soviet Union).

As for the international aspect of Soviet-Chinese relations, it can be seen from two conflicting policies -- the Soviet Union advocates detente and the maintenance of peace, while the Beijing leadership's policy is aimed at aggravating international tension and the danger of war. The Beijing leadership's policy is characterized by frenzied confrontation, (?opposition to world peace and detente), opposition to disarmament negotiations, instigating clashes and aggravating tension in various parts of the world. However, China has groundlessly called the Soviet Union the main source of war. As a matter of fact, the Soviet side has put forward one proposal after another for taking major and minor steps to [words indistinct] and to bring Soviet-Chinese relations onto the track of dialogue and contact in order to promote the continuous development of Soviet-Chinese relations.

Comrade Breznev said from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress: The Soviet Union has never wanted, nor does it now want, any confrontation with the PRC. We follow the course set by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and would like to build our ties with China on a good-neighbor basis. Our proposals for normalizing relations with China remain open, and our feelings of friendship and respect for the Chinese people have not changed.

On 10 August 1981 the Soviet Embassy in Beijing proposed to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the two sides discuss the question of measures for (?stability) in the Far East. These measures might lead to relaxation of tension and the strengthening of peace in various major regions of the world. In its letter of appeal to the Chinese Government, the Soviet Government said: Some measures for (?stability) have been smoothly implemented in Europe. Advance notice is given on military exercises, and one country sends observers to military exercises conducted by another. The Soviet letter of appeal said: In (?adopting and implementing) measures for (?stability) in the Far East, we should consider the special characteristics of this region.

This is conducive not only to relaxing tension in the Far East, but also to world peace as a whole. The neighboring countries of the Soviet Union, China, People's Korea and Japan, as well as the United States, may all participate in formulating such measures. The United States has military bases in Japan, South Korea and other countries and carries out military activities there. (?Political figures) in a number of countries in the Far East have said that adopting such measures in the Far East would bring about a healthy political climate in this region.

The Soviet letter said: People's Korea, Japan and the United States may be informed of this letter so that representatives from the countries concerned can hold consultations and exchange views as necessary in order to seek a solid basis for dialogue on this question. Therefore, the Soviet Union proposes consultations among these countries.

The Soviet Government expressed the hope that the Chinese Government would attentively deal with our proposal and consider what steps should be taken.

The Chinese press attacked this proposal. Later, the Chinese authorities told the official Soviet representative that they would not meet with him.

This once again reflects the (?rejectionist) nature of the Chinese leadership's foreign policy and its unwillingness to hold practical talks on the pressing issues of our times.

IZVESTIYA SEES JAPANESE THREAT TO SE ASIA

PM010937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "Samurai Ambitions"]

[Excerpt] Manila -- Japanese investors of capital in the countries of Southeast Asia, the U.S. scientist (U. Elsbri) noted, ignore the countries' national interests and are creating new forms of colonialism, increasing their economic dependence on Japan and trying simply to obtain the maximum profits. Discontent is also being caused in the ASEAN states by the fact that in many cases the partners of the Japanese firms and corporations are representatives of the local Chinese bourgeois, who are thereby strengthening their positions in the national economy even more.

Recently in Intramuras, the oldest part of Manila, over 30 cases of Japanese shells which the samurai never managed to use during the occupation of the Philippines were discovered during construction work. The echo of World War II once again recalled the horrors of the Japanese occupation to the minds of millions of Filipinos. Talking of those distant times, the well-known Philippine writer Jose (Kirino) recalled in one of the latest issues of the magazine WEEKEND how the "soldiers of the Imperial Army" went on the rampage in Manila. They looted and raped, pillaged and burned, tortured and murdered. And it is no mere chance that in a public opinion poll almost half the Filipinos said that they would never forget the atrocities committed by the Japanese during the war years. This is why the Philippines and neighboring states of Southeast Asia which during World War II came into the "sphere of mutual coprosperity" proclaimed by Tokyo for the enslavement and exploitation of the Asian peoples, are following with alarm and concern the militarization of Japan.

In a recent interview with the American magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, warning of the possibility of the Japanese developing their own nuclear weapons, Singapore Prime Minister Le Kuan Yew noted that people in Southeast Asia are afraid that Japan once more wants to play "too active" a military role in the region.

Japan's rearmament was the main theme of a seminar organized in Jakarta by the Tokyo newspaper MAINICHI and the Manila TIMES JOURNAL. Speaking at the seminar, former premier T. Fukuda boasted that his country has the potential to transform itself into a military superpower. For the time being, Fukuda said, Japan is content with the role of a "porcupine" which charges at its enemies only when they threaten it. Replying to Fukuda, one of the seminar participants representing ASEAN noted that a "porcupine" can cause a lot of harm to chickens which come near it.

Japan's militarization and the revival of the revanchist spirit is proceeding in conditions of close American-Japanese cooperation, which has virtually been elevated to the rank of a military alliance. Tokyo's rapprochement with Beijing and Seoul is to the advantage of Washington alone, which also wants to profit at the expense of the countries of the region. Having taken on the execution of gendarme functions in this part of the globe with the United States' blessing, Japan sees Southeast Asia as a sphere of its vital interests and a zone of foreign political and economic expansion.

The samurai "porcupine" -- a gendarme bristling with thousands of militarist spines acting with the smart "porcupine" which is rapaciously gazing at the natural resources of Southeast Asia -- is a dangerous neighbor for the ASEAN countries.

SOVIET SCHOLARS EXAMINE 1 MAR MOVEMENT IN KOREA

SK020454 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Talk by historian (Wanin)]

[Excerpts] While extensively studying Korean history, economy and culture, Soviet scholars have noted an incident that happened in Korea in March 1919. A work by (Kurikov), a history professor, has been published twice and translated into many of the languages spoken in the Soviet Union and some foreign languages.

In his work, Dr (Kurikov) analyzes the cause and prime force of this people's uprising and delineates the close relationship between the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia and the people's uprising. In this connection, the writer impressively notes:

Along with all other struggles of the Korean people to achieve liberation, the 1 March uprising in 1919 -- one of the international revolutionary movements following the Great October Revolution and the manifestation of the crisis suffered by the system of imperialism and colonialism -- was strong evidence of the Korean people's desire for self-respect and sovereignty. The people's uprising in 1919 was recorded in the history of the Korean people as their great patriotic movement and one of the most brilliant, heroic deeds.

Another work by a Soviet far eastern scholar "A Comparative Study of the Period from 1918 to 1945 in Korea" deals with the 1 March movement. Based on lengthy materials, this book discusses the Korean people's heroic struggle under the leadership of the communists. For instance, the book says experiences in the uprising in 1919 have afforded a lesson to the Korean people that only the slogan of the Great October Revolution can open a way for them to achieve liberation.

The noble aim which the Korean patriots pursued in their struggle was achieved in August 1945 when the Soviet Army, defeating the million-strong Japanese imperialist Kanto Army, brought liberation to the Korean people. The founding of the KPRK in the northern half of Korea -- a worker-peasant state -- was sufficient evidence of the victory of ever-victorious Marxism-Leninism and the development of a national liberation movement in the world revolution which originated in the Great October Socialist Revolution.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS DPRK ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

PM251625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 4

[Correspondent V. Razuvayev dispatch: "Toward the Goal"]

[Text] PRAVDA's own correspondent Vyacheslav Razuvayev has started work in the DPRK. Today we publish his dispatch from Pyongyang.

Pyongyang-- It so happened that I returned to the DPRK capital after exactly a year -- to the day. A year would seem to be a short time. So I did not at all expect to meet with any noticeable changes in a city where every square and street had become familiar to me. However, to my surprise, there were many changes.

They were obvious as soon as the correspondents centers' Volga left the station. The main highway was greatly changed. It had become more beautiful and in some places far wider. Construction of a people's study center had been completed on a hill in the very center of the city. Alongside, the scaffolding is being removed from a new department store.

The banks of the Pot'ong-Gang, which once enjoyed an unenviable reputation as a most impoverished region, looks to be better provided with amenities than a year ago. Here, alongside the sports center, an enormous conical edifice of concrete, steel and glass -- a summer skating rink -- has been erected. The Munsu-Ri district, where in the past year a new residential area of high-rise apartment blocks has risen up on waste land, has changed beyond all recognition. Pyongyang's inhabitants love their city and do not stint effort, resources or time to make it even more beautiful.

It was noted long ago that every big city has its own complexion which belongs to it alone. Pyongyang is like that, risen from the ruins and ashes -- the evidence of barbarous bombing attacks by U.S. aircraft. There are many high-rise buildings here -- of up to 30 floors -- of modern design. They alternate felicitously with buildings in which the best traditions of national architecture have been taken into consideration.

On familiarizing yourself with the new buildings and construction sites which have appeared in the capital over the past year, you can see with your own eyes that its inhabitants are engaged in peaceful, creative labor. Indeed, a great deal is being built here, and built well. And, also of great importance, built rapidly.

In that respect Pyongyang is not an exception. I have already visited a number of the country's cities and provinces where I have seen forests of new construction sites. New residential districts are being built in the Korean metallurgical workers' cities -- Chongjin and Songnim. The appearance of Nampo and Wonsan is improving. People's Korea, once a colonial and raw material tributary of the Japanese Empire, has become a dynamically developing socialist state. In terms of per capita steel, cement and fertilizer production and electricity generation, the DPRK has overtaken many Asian countries. The growth rates of Korea's economy are convincingly borne out by the fact that in just 5 days the country's industrial enterprises produce as much output as was produced in an entire year before the country's liberation.

It would be highly naive to think that all these achievements have been gained easily. A large amount of strenuous labor by workers, rural cooperative members and the entire people led by the Korean Workers Party [KWP] lies behind the figures attesting to the successes of socialist building. Cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, which have rendered and continue to render assistance in the development of various sectors of its industry, have played a considerable part for the DPRK in successfully advancing along the path of progress.

Much has undoubtedly been achieved, but much still has to be done to reach the projected goals. Of course, the republic has its complex problems and difficulties which are emerging as it advances. The KWP, for instance, has paid and continues to pay great attention to the elimination of shortcomings in the provision of raw material and fuel for the national economy and the further improvement of the operation of transport, energy and other industries. There are also problems requiring solution in agriculture. The Korean grain growers are rightly proud that over the years of people's power they have increased grain harvests 350 percent, increasing them to 9 million tons a year. There's no denying that is a very impressive increase. Nonetheless rationing still exists in the country for rice -- Koreans' staple food -- and for other types of grain. That is why the Sixth KWP Congress set, as one of the most important long-term objectives of the eighties, the task of increasing grain production in the country to 15 million tons a year.

As is well known, natural conditions have a great impact on people's lives, manifesting themselves not only in people's characters and everyday life but also to a certain extent affecting national customs and even symbols. For instance, it has been noted that plain-dwellers most often term the plan targets they have to fulfill frontiers. But our Korean friends -- inhabitants of a country almost four-fifths of whose territory is taken up by mountains -- call these targets peaks.

The DPRK working people are now struggling to scale the peaks outlined in the country's economy by the Second 7-Year (1978-1984) Plan for the national economy's development. Over the 7-year period it is planned, in particular, to double steel smelting, electricity generation and the size of the fish catch and to substantially increase production of rolled steel, machine tools, cement and textiles. At the same time this plan envisages the construction of 0.2-0.3 million apartments a year for urban and rural working people. The KWP believes, not without reason, that the scaling of these heights outlined by the sixth congress will serve the cause of the even greater consolidation of the economic base of socialism in the country and the improvement of its population's well-being.

This year has been declared the deciding year of the Second 7-Year Plan in the DPRK. The KWP is urging all its members and all working people to strive to further accelerate technical progress and improve the efficiency of industrial and agricultural production believing that the economic front has been and remains important in building socialism on Korean soil. In this connection it is understandable why special attention is paid to issue like improving methods of leadership of the national economy, accelerating the modernization of plants and factories, raising labor productivity, improving output quality and stepping up the struggle to save raw and semifinished materials and electricity.

The recent appeal by the (Teanskiy) heavy machine building plant collective to fulfill the 7-year plan targets ahead of schedule generated a broad response among urban and rural workers.

"It is hard to overestimate our plant's significance for the development of the republic's national economy," enterprise director Ke Khen Sun said. "In addition to generators and turbines, we produce plants for the metallurgy, chemical and power industries. Production of transformers and electric engines, large scale machine tools and various equipment for the navigable locks being constructed on the Tedongan River has been set in motion.

We toured the plant with the director. We visited many shops and a number of sections, saw the huge bays equipped with complex machine tools and talked with workers. Of course, things do not always go smoothly everywhere at this recently commissioned enterprise, but the organization of the work, combined with the high creative activity of workers and experts, is enabling the plant to improve its economic indicators and particularly the decisive one -- the level of labor productivity. All shops and teams are conducting a collective search for new unutilized reserves and potential. This is announced in particular by "flash" notices on special display stands. From one I learned that the team of DPRK Hero of Labor Kvon Mun Pkhal had, by its own efforts, made a number of extra appliances and had increased labor productivity in assembling transformers. In the first machine shop I got to know another well-known man at the plant, (Kim Son Kho), leader of a team of turners. On his suggestion special equipment was made which made it possible to accelerate by 200 percent the manufacture of steel spindles for electric generators. And there are quite a few people like him at the plant.

People's Korea is growing and being built. The country is building up speed on the path toward the planned goals. Its ancient land is not being transformed by some miraculous elixir. It is being done by people -- tireless workers, masters and creators of their new life.

KOREAN WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

SK030524 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] For the consolidation of relations between the parties, a delegation of the international Department of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party led by Comrade Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member of the KWP Central Committee and deputy director of the International Department of the party Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 22 February to 1 March.

The Korean comrades had talks with departments of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Latvian and Belorussian socialist republics. During their stay in the Soviet Union, the DPRK party workers stayed at the homes of the Fraternal Soviet people and saw the achievements which the Latvian and Belorussian people have won in economic, social and cultural construction under the guidance of the Communist Party.

For instance, the Korean visitors toured the Riga silk fabric complex in the capital of the Latvian Socialist Republic and were briefed on the party policy for the complex, its work experience, the work of the trade union and Komsomol, and the living and working conditions of the workers.

In Riga and Minsk the KWP delegation toured the revolutionary historic sites and laid wreaths at the tombs of revolutionary fighters.

In Moscow the Korean delegation was received by Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, was on hand at the talks, which were held in a comradely atmosphere.

SOVIET EXPERT DISCOUNTS EARLY WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA

BK021135 Hong Kong AFP in English 1114 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 2 Mar, AFP -- A visiting top Soviet foreign affairs expert today ruled out an early withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan but said Moscow was prepared to take part in any international conference on the external dimensions of the Afghan problem.

Talking to reporters, V.I. Danilov, head of the Soviet Institute of Oriental Studies, at the same time emphasized that any such meeting should exclude discussion of Afghanistan's domestic affairs. He denied that the Soviet troops in Afghanistan were participating in actions against "reactionary rebel forces."

"The Soviet contingent was there at the request of the Afghan Government only to prevent external incursions from the territory of Pakistan and some other neighbouring countries," he said.

Soviet troops would be withdrawn "once Pakistan and other hostile countries agreed to stop their interference in Afghan affairs, stopped sending armed bands and signed an international agreement to that effect."

"No early withdrawal seems possible under the present circumstance," he noted.

Mr Danilov accused the United States of giving arms and other forms of aid to armed bands operating from Pakistan. "The United States would like to intervene directly (in Afghanistan), but cannot because of the Soviet presence," he asserted.

He added that the situation in Afghanistan was returning to normal, with a massive democratisation programme by President Babrak Karmal's government currently underway.

U.S. STAGING 'CHEMICAL SHOW' AROUND AFGHANISTAN

PM031703 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Feb 82 p 3

[G. Musayelyan disptach: "To the Basmaks, From Pennsylvania"]

[Text] Kabul -- Moscow -- It was like a jar of instant coffee, and at first I thought that Doctor (Zamir), chief of the security organs in Nangarhar Province, preferred the more bracing beverage to the traditional green tea. But the "setting" of the table was clearly unusual: a 10-round rifle stamped "made in USA", a machinegun made in the PRC and an Israeli Uzi submachinegun....

"Trophies seized from a defeated gang of dushmans," (Zamir) explained. "We have something else new," he continued. "Look at this grenade. It's a chemical one!"

And the doctor handed me the object which I had taken for a jar of coffee....

All this was last summer in Jalalabad. At the time many countries' newspapers were commenting in detail on the documented and proven fact that the United States is supplying chemical weapons to the Afghan basmaks.

An isolated incident by no means. In Kabul DRA security organ workers discovered a cache of U.S.-manufactured chemicals to be used for subversive purposes and bearing the inscription "Caution. Toxic substances. Do not touch. Emits poisonous gases." In another city, Ghazni, a chemical grenade was hurled into the building of an institution, but it did not explode. It bears the marking: M26.036, 0652-709. As it turned out, these grenades are manufactured by a company called Federal Laboratories, Pennsylvania. Finally, while routing a detachment of raiders, Afghan solders seized some chemical bombs. They are also made in the United States. Their batch number is M-112. Thus, everything is abundantly clear and contains no loopholes for maneuvering. What has Washington done in this situation? It has resorted to its usual device -- fantasy. So they turn everything upside down. It seems that chemical weapons are being used in Afghanistan not by the United States but... by the Soviet Union?

On their own these insinuations are so absurd that there would have been no need to repudiate them. But, unfortunately, it is not paraoiacs but the people standing at the helm of the U.S. ship of state who are resorting to such malicious conjectures. The U.S. Secretary of State announced the use of Soviet chemical substances in Afghanistan in the struggle against the enemies of the people's power. Then, for greater camouflage, he sent a delegation of U.S. "experts" to West Europe who were to "back up" these fabrications of Haig. But, of course, there turned out to be no facts confirming the absurd accusation.

But even without proof the U.S. State Department put together and published an extensive report "on the possible use of chemical weapons" in Afghanistan. There is nothing new in this so-called "report" compared with previous falsehoods. They are all the same yarns spun out of thin air about some "deadly gases." These are allegedly being used by Soviet military units in the DRA. Again, of course, there is no proof. Only allusions to statements by mythical, anonymous "representatives of the insurgents" -- that is, the mercenaries in the pay of the CIA....

The "chemical show" staged by Washington continues today, although the spray from the puddles in which its producers are floundering is flying in all directions. Thus the WALL STREET JOURNAL recently accused the administration of allegedly not displaying enough promptness, resourcefulness and energy in propagating the anti-Soviet chemical "canard." But in response, R. Burt, the exasperated director of the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Polito-Military Affairs, sent the paper a letter. This is how it began: Yes precisely, the high-ranking administration representaive says aggrievedly. We have tried so hard! Issued reports? Yes. Talked with press? Yes. Organized the televising of a "documentary" film? Yes....

"Extensive bilateral and multilateral contacts have been started," Burt writes, "in order to encourage the governments of other countries to give this question the same priority the United States accords it." And in New York -- the director continues to reveal the cards -- certain UN officials have been actively worked on. As for journalists, "direct and unhindered access has been opened up" for them to the people who analyze and shape U.S. policy.

On the whole, the organizers of the U.S. chemical slander campaign have ended up in the role of Gogol's ill-fated widow who cut herself....

U.S. DOING BACTERIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN PAKISTAN

LD030100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] New details have come out about the activities of a U.S. reserach centre in Lahore, Pakistan, which was developing bacteriological weapons. According to the American weekly VIEWPOINT, the center bred mosquitoes as carriers of extremely dangerous illnesses and studied their destructive potential. The center used the local population as guinea pigs. Journalists believe that more than 500 Pakistanis became victims of the criminal experiments.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA PRINTS PHOTO OF SERVICEMEN IN DRA

PM031209 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 23 February publishes on page 2 a photograph by special photo correspondent A. Yefimov depicting a Soviet officer presenting a diploma to a sergeant while ranks of applauding Soviet soldiers look on against a mountain backdrop. The photograph is captioned as follows: "It is unusual to hear applause in the mountains, and particularly so in the Afghan mountains where the silence is frequently ripped apart by bursts of submachinegun fire and exploding grenades. But today the nearby mountains were silent witnesses to a small ceremony in one of the subunits of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Today winners of the socialist competition are being honored here. Diplomas have been presented to the very best of the servicemen and gratitude expressed to them in front of the subunit. One of them -- Guards Sgt V. Fedyukov, commander of a forward radio station team and member of the company Komsomol bureau -- has been awarded the Komsomol Central Committee's honorary diploma. It was presented to him by political worker Guards Lt Col B. Makarov."

BAYBAKOV ENDS LAOS VISIT; ECONOMIC TIES DISCUSSED

LD032104 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 3 Mar (TASS) -- The official, friendly visit to Laos by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan, has ended.

He was received during the visit by Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of Laos. During their conversation, which was held in a warm and cordial atmosphere, they discussed the further strengthening of Soviet-Lao economic relations. Kaysone Phomvihan spoke about preparations for the third LPRP congress and the achievements of the Lao working people in fulfilling the First 5-Year Plan for the development of the Lao economy. He particularly stressed the great importance of Soviet assistance in the development of the Lao economy.

N.K. Baybakov also met with Sali Vongkhamsao, deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Planning Committee of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic. They discussed a broad range of issues involving the expansion and intensification of economic ties between the two countries.

ANNIVERSARY OF BURMESE REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Radio Commentary

BK021332 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Valeriy Artemov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, 2 March is a significant day in the history of Burma. It was on this day 20 years ago that the Revolutionary Council headed by revolutionary democrats assumed power. The assumption of power by the Revolutionary Council, which issued a statement declaring a plan to undertake social, economic and political reforms, was welcomed with great enthusiasm by the Soviet Union. The statement was seen by the Soviet people as an expression of the desire by the Burmese people, who had suffered under the colonial system, to strengthen their national independence, strive for an independent economy and lay down foundations for social advancement.

The Western countries, however, viewed the events of 2 March 1962 in a different way. Imperialist circles started vehemently attacking the new Burmese leaders when the political statement -- the Burmese way to socialism -- was made public by the Revolutionary Council. The political statement declared the firm conviction of Burmese patriotic leaders to join hands with the working people in putting an end to capitalism and the exploitation of man by man, as well as to build a new society based on social justice. The GUARDIAN published in Rangoon in December 1963 said: Some Americans would no doubt be displeased by the Burmese socialist program. That will not, however, in any way have any effect on the importance of the new policy of Burma. It has been 20 years since then. Throughout these years Burma has been marching toward the socialist goal.

Changes taking place in countries pursuing socialist objectives were outlined by Leonid Brezhnev in his report to the 26th CPSU Congress as follows: Footholds of imperialist monopoly companies and local capitalists and landlords are being gradually eliminated; the flow of foreign investments are being restricted; key economic enterprises are coming under the control of people's governments; production sites are being managed through systematic plans; and cooperative and collective movements are being encouraged in rural areas. The Soviet leader also pointed out the enhanced role of the working people in social life, the strengthening of the state apparatus by the gradual recruitment of national intellectuals loyal to the people, the anti-imperialist nature of the foreign policies of such countries, and the growing strength of revolutionary parties which were carrying out the interests of the broad masses in the respective countries.

The key result of the efforts undertaken by the Burmese people to build a new society over the past 20 years is the emergence of a national democratic government governing the state and implementing the interests of the working people. The state sector has been established, manipulation by imperialist monopoly companies and local capitalists has been eliminated, and domination of rural areas by landlords and wealthy people has ended. It was the revolutionary government which brought social freedoms to the Burmese peasants, and therefore it is indeed very appropriate that the day the revolutionary government assumed power -- 2 March -- is celebrated as Peasants Day.

The state Constitution adopted in 1975 says that Burma is a country of the working people and that a socialist society is the goal of the state. Burmese people have enthusiastically and actively participated in the political social life. Remarkable successes in the economic field in recent years is a result of this.

The Third 4-Year Plan is about to end in Burma. National production increased by an average of 7 percent yearly during this plan. Paddy production is almost 15 million tons and this is twice as much as the amount produced in 1962. Encouraging successes have also been achieved in the health and education fields.

Despite such successes, however, there are still problems yet to be solved. In particular, Burma's foreign debts are on the rise because of increasing loans from capitalist countries. As social and political organizations in Burma point out, it will be necessary to strengthen socialist orientation and to pursue the policy of political and economic independence in Burma firmly in order to solve such problems.

The Soviet people understand the difficulties being encountered because of the subversive activities by anti-people elements being supported by the Beijing leaders. Throughout the 20 years, China has consistently endeavored to bring Burma under its influence. A Western observer, (Henry Kamm), said: Beijing has no intention of giving up its interference in Burma.

The direct result of this is the constant harrassment of rebels who are openly receiving support from China in the northeastern areas of Burma. Only recently -- in January -- the Beijing-influenced rebels launched new offensives in northeastern Burma. It is noteworthy that such offensives started after the peace talks -- which in reality were unilateral demands made by the rebels on orders from Beijing -- ended without any agreement.

Whatever the difficulties may be, they cannot hamper Burma's advancement along the path chosen by the Burmese people themselves. On the occasion of Peasants Day and the 20th anniversary of the assumption of power by the revolutionary government, the Soviet people wish the Burmese people successes in their endeavors to strengthen the state independence and sovereignty and to safeguard the fruits of their progressive labor.

TASS Dispatch

BK040553 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 3 Mar 82

[TASS correspondent's dispatch from Rangoon]

[Text] Recent issues of Burmese newspapers have highlighted Peasants Day and the 20th anniversary of takeover of power by the Revolutionary Council on 2 March. Peasants Day is celebrated annually in honor of an event which has allowed the peasants to take their rightful place in human society and which expresses respect for the peasants. That event, THE GUARDIAN newspaper writes, was the founding of the peasants organization -- one of the two pillars of the Burma Socialist Program Party -- in accordance with socialist principles and practises.

The LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN newspapers describes those measures which show that the state is giving priority to the agricultural sector. It mentions that investment in the agricultural sector has increased noticeably from over 2 billion kyat in 1961-62 to over 4.5 billion kyat in 1981-82. Improvements in the agricultural sector can be seen as a result of this investment.

The newspaper says that plan targets for the agricultural sector for this year -- the final year of the Third 4-Year Economic Plan -- are expected to fully meet or even exceed the targets set. The newspaper notes that rice production has increased from 9.5 million tons to 13.5 million tons during the last 3 years.

In an another article, LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN mentions the historic event which took place on 2 March 1962. After independence was achieved, the wishes of the working people were mostly forgotten during the capitalist developments under the parliamentary government. Events developed to such an extent that national unity was in danger of almost total collapse. The newspaper says that the Revolutionary Council took over power to avoid such a danger. At present, Burma is engaged in socialist construction and the people's army is establishing a new society together with the working people under the leadership of the Burma Socialist Program Party. At the same time the Burmese press has pointed out the need to wage a struggle to smash the pro-Beijing insurgents. The GUARDIAN newspaper has noted that peace and tranquillity in the country constitute the basic conditions for the successful implementation of the socialist construction task.

USSR-SRV TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1981-85 DETAILED

WA021300 Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 12 Feb 82

[Unattributed Article in 12 February PRAVDA titled: "Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] The trade government delegations of the USSR and the SRV have completed negotiations in Moscow. On February 11 they signed a protocol on commodity trade and payments between the two countries for 1982, which provides for a further increase in Soviet-Vietnamese commodity turnover.

The protocol takes into account the commitments of the sides fixed in the USSR-SRV long-term trade agreement for 1981-1985. Both sides proceeded from the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 4th CPV Congress and also from the agreements reached by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Le Duan, general secretary of the SPV Central Committee, during their meeting in Moscow in September 1981.

In 1982 the USSR will continue deliveries of power generating, mining and quarrying, transportation and conveyance equipment, farm and road-building machinery, lorries, oil products, nonferrous metals and rolled nonferrous metals, sawn timber, cotton and some other consumer goods. A sizable increase is to be made in the deliveries of Soviet commodities important for the Vietnamese economy, particularly, rolled iron and steel, nitrogen fertilizers, and spare parts for machinery, equipment and transport facilities.

The SRV will supply the USSR with growing quantities of natural rubber, fresh vegetables and fruits, parquet blocks, coffee, tea, footwear, rugs and other consumer goods.

The fulfillment of the commitments assumed under the protocol will promote the balanced economic development of the SRV and higher production efficiency there, the fuller satisfaction of the requirements of the population of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and kill create a good foundation for the further development and improvement of their trade and economic cooperation in the current five-year period.

The negotiations passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding.

TIKHONOV GREETINGS ON NEW ZEALAND MARTIAL LAW

LD251412 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb, TASS -- Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov has sent a message to Prime Minister of New Zealand, Robert D. Muldoon with congratulations on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- Waitangi Day, and best wishes to the people of New Zealand.

Robert D. Muldoon in his reply message expressed gratitude for the congratulations.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

PRAVDA 3 Mar

LD032226 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar, TASS -- The socialist community of the fraternal peoples, bound together by the commonality of ideals and aims, is confidently proceeding forward, becoming an increasingly influential factor of the present international situation, writes today's newspaper PRAVDA in its editorial article on the results of the visit of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR.

"The experience indicates," the newspaper continues, "that fidelity to the Marxist-Leninist Doctrine, the close interaction of the fraternal parties which are the living soul of our community, make it possible to combine the general and the national interests of the socialist states, to cope successfully with the contradictions and difficulties arising in the course of development and to make successful headway in each country and by the whole of the community.

"The international experience of world socialism has vindicated Lenin's vision that the road to socialism will be a complex one. Imperialism has not given up its attempts to divide the socialist states and to weaken the unity and the might of the fraternal community."

"And where the subversive activity of imperialism is complemented by errors and miscalculations in the internal policy, there arises fertile ground for an activisation of alien, counterrevolutionary forces. This was what happened in Poland, where internal reaction, supported by imperialist circles, sought to push the Polish People's Republic off the socialist path opted for by the people. Introduction of the martial law, carried out by our Polish friends, made it possible to protect the people's power and to begin taking the country out of a protracted, deep crisis. These have been timely measures. If the Communists had failed to erect a barrier in the way of the counterrevolution, if they had flinched under the fierce onslaught of the enemies of socialism, then the destinies of Poland -- and stability on the European Continent and in the whole world for that matter -- would have been placed in jeopardy."

PRAVDA stresses that socialist Poland is not alone. "It is a member of a fraternal family of peoples building a new society. It has loyal and reliable friends and allies. The USSR and the other countries of the community, having resolutely condemned the interference by the U.S. administration and other NATO states in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, expressed support for the socialist forces of the country and the readiness to provide all-round assistance to the fraternal Polish people in overcoming economic difficulties."

Noting that the Soviet-Polish talks held in the Kremlin at the summit level are a new major contribution to the cause of consolidating the friendship and cooperation of the two fraternal countries and peoples, the newspaper points out that the talks participants reaffirmed the importance of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic as an "unbreakable basis for the Soviet-Polish relations. This fraternal union constitutes a major factor of peace and stability, of inviolability of frontiers and of the postwar situation in Europe."

Referring to the economic "sanctions" announced against the Polish People's Republic by the U.S. administration and, under its pressure, by a number of governments of the West, the newspaper writes that "as always, coming to the assistance of the Polish people are its most loyal friends -- the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism."

"The Soviet people, the working people of the countries of socialism," the article says, "received with satisfaction the statement of the Polish leaders about the resolve, having finished with the errors of the past and giving firm rebuff to the subversive actions of counterrevolution, to build a strong and prosperous Polish state whose economic and political system is based on public ownership of the means of production, the power of the working class, of the working people, the leading role of the PUWP as a Marxist-Leninist party. The friendship and union with the USSR, the Polish friends stressed, are the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic, a condition for safeguarding the country's independence and the security of its borders.

"During the Moscow talks, emphasised once again was the growing importance of a coordinated Leninist foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community, based on these inextricably linked principles -- the consistent fidelity to the cause of peace, and international security combined with the firm defence of socialism and effective solidarity with the struggle of the peoples against imperialist domination and any manifestations of hegemonism."

In conclusion, PRAVDA writes that the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic stated that Poland fully supported the peace programme for the eighties, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the Soviet initiatives put forward as its follow-up, aimed at lessening military threat and strengthening peace.

Shishlin Commentary

LD032056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] A visit by a party and state delegation from the Polish People's Republic is, of course, no commonplace event in Soviet-Polish relations. Neither is it a commonplace event in the affairs of Poland and our country. This visit attracted much attention. But saying just this does not do justice to its significance. This visit was vitally important for Polish affairs. It was vitally important for the development of Soviet-Polish relations. And it was fundamentally important for the implementation of the coordinated foreign policy of socialist states.

The intention of the visit was to answer many questions, above all the central question of how the Soviet Union and Poland are to conduct and arrange their relations in contemporary conditions. And I think that the results of the visit confirm a well-known truth, that relations between socialist countries are built on the basis of true equality, true respect for each other's sovereignty and fraternal mutual assistance. All these features of socialist international relations were highlighted quite distinctly during the visit and in the decisions and results now emerging following the conclusion of this visit.

The Soviet Union views with complete understanding the difficult decision the Polish comrades took on 13 December last year. The Soviet Union views with complete understanding the orientation the PZPR took toward surmounting the serious and difficult crisis, the orientation toward restoring the leading role of the PZPR, the utmost development of socialist democracy and the enhancement of the role of all public organizations of working people. And in this respect the Soviet Union is demonstrating not just understanding. By its actions and deeds the Soviet Union is supporting the Polish People's Republic and the Polish patriots in the hard and complex business of surmounting the protracted, difficult crisis in which that country found itself. This is demonstrated by the constructive approach which the Soviet Union and Poland are taking toward all complex international problems these days. I do not think we will be making a mistake if, in looking ahead a little, we say this was a visit of great and probably even historic importance.

Polish-Language Commentary

LD032014 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The attention of the whole world is focused on the visit to the USSR by a party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Poland. It was led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Talks were held in Moscow between the Soviet delegation, led by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Polish delegation. Wojciech Jaruzelski also met with Leonid Brezhnev and head of the Soviet Government Nikolay Tikhonov.

In summing up the results of the visit it is worthwhile to distinguish four important aspects. First, it took place at a difficult time for Poland. Poland has recently become the object of collusion between local and foreign forces hostile to socialism. The introduction of martial law in the country prevented an antisocialist coup and saved the Polish state from fratricidal conflict. This action, undertaken in accordance with the Polish Constitution, as well as the (?efforts) by the Polish leadership to normalize the situation in the country, have been received with understanding in the USSR. As Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed, Poland shall not leave the road of socialism.

The Polish delegation highly assessed the many-sided assistance given by the Soviet Union. We have been, and will be, helping socialist Poland with everything we can, Leonid Brezhnev said. In this way -- and this is the second important aspect of the visit -- the unfailing character of Soviet-Polish alliance, whose basis is socialist internationalism, the vital interests and goals shared, the party solidarity and mutual assistance, was confirmed. As Leonid Brezhnev said, let no one rely on socialism not defending itself. It will, and most decisively.

Third, during the talks in Moscow the aim of the United States and some of its allies to interfere in internal Polish affairs was [word indistinct] characterized. This has been judged as a very brutal violation of universally accepted norms of international law, and as an attempt to weaken the peaceful structure of relations among states, as a threat to peace and security in Europe. The USSR and Poland reject the imperialist dictat, the talks participants declared. They stressed -- and this is the fourth important aspect -- that no imperialist provocations could push the (?countries) of the socialist community off the road of the fight for peace, for the consolidation of detente and the lessening of the danger of war. Such a danger has been created by the United States in activating its militaristic preparations, encouraging its NATO allies to do the same and drawing other states into the arms race. We want everyone to understand that in our nuclear age peace is the most important condition of our life on Earth. This warning was given in Moscow. It was again confirmed that there is no division of opinion in the Soviet Union on the choice between rearmament or disarmament. If it depended on the USSR exclusively, there would be no nuclear weapons on Earth, no work on new means of mass destruction would be carried on, nothing would threaten the most important right of man: the right to live in peace.

As Leonid Brezhnev said, we are for the continuation and enrichment of the East-West dialogue; for tackling disarmament in the first place. This stance of the USSR concerning military detente was fully shared by the Polish delegation.

Text of Cable to Brezhnev

PM041005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On leaving the territory of the USSR, allow me to express on behalf of the Polish party and state delegation and on my own behalf the most heartfelt thanks for your traditional hospitality and good will. I am deeply convinced that this visit will help the further consolidation and intensification of the fraternal relations between our parties and peoples.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski

Comparison of Jaruzelski Speech

Comparison of the TASS English version of the speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, at the Kremlin dinner on 1 March, published in the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 4, with the version published on page 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 March reveals the following variation:

Page F 6, paragraph eight, line two the PRAVDA version reads: ...the socialist system -- the political, defense and economic system -- and will consolidate its place among other European peoples.

Comparison of Departure

Comparison of the TASS English report on the 2 March departure from the USSR of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, published in the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, with the TASS report on page 1 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 March under the heading "visit completed," provides the following additional passage:

After paragraph two, PRAVDA adds: The guests were also seen off by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; G.S. Pavlov, CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs; USSR Ministers B.F. Bratchenko, B.P. Gugayev, T.B. Guzhenko, I.P. Kazanets and N.A. Shchelokov; TASS general director S.A. Losev; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; USSR First Deputy Ministers V.F. Maltsev and N.V. Ogarkov; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; B.I. Aristov, USSR ambassador to Poland; USSR Foreign Ministry Department Chiefs M.M. Deyev and D.S. Nikiforov, and other officials. The sendoff party also included K. Olszowski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and representatives of the capital's working people.

Comparison of Joint Communique

Comparison of the TASS version of the Soviet-Polish communique on the visit to the USSR of the Polish party-state delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, published in the 3 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, with the apparent text of the "Soviet-Polish Joint Communique" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 March on pages 1 and 4 reveals the following variations:

Page F 3, paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...the struggle against fascism during the years....

Page F 4, paragraph six, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...based on social ownership of the means of....

Page F 5, paragraph four, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...number of leading sectors of industry, and corresponding agreements....

Same page, paragraph six, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...international situation has confirmed the community of....

Same page, paragraph seven, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...military superiority is openly proclaimed to be....

COMPARISON OF JARUZELSKI REPORT TO PZPR PLENUM

Comparison of the Moscow PRAVDA in Russian version of the speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, to the PZPR Central Committee plenum on 25 February, published in the 3 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 9, with that carried on page 5 of Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 26 February, in the Morning Edition, reveals that both versions incorporate passages which do not appear or are not accounted for in the other. Thus IZVESTIYA omits the following passages contained in PRAVDA:

Page F 9, paragraph three: Now that the ... to our country.

Same page, paragraph five: Imperialism has not ... of differing means.

Same page, paragraph seven, last sentence: Even the status ... from Washington's diktat.

Same page, last paragraph, last sentence: Poland, in resolving ... in preserving peace.

Page F 11, paragraph four, last sentence, through paragraph five: Peoples were trifling ... for "Polish strikemania."

Page F 12, first paragraph: Martial law is ... and antisocial phenomena.

Same page, line two, through end of paragraph: May every citizen ... class and peasantry.

Page F 14, paragraph seven: We must do ... services to agriculture.

Same page, last sentence: It is a ... before the party.

Page F 15, paragraph nine: These figures give ... the PZPR's history.

Same page, paragraph ten, last two sentences: the Party and ... be resolutely combated.

Page F 16, paragraph three: The party has ... of specific problems.

Page F 17, paragraph seven: Today, more than ... by the crisis.

Same page, paragraphs nine and ten: In his report ... and teacher circles.

The IZVESTIYA version includes the following passages which either supplement the PRAVDA version or replace passages at the corresponding points in that version, as indicated below:

Page F 10, IZVESTIYA substitutes for paragraph six:

There have been and are honest, mutually advantageous agreements with our Western partners. We value them. They have assisted us to modernize our industry and have established a good foundation for the further development of cooperation. We are interested in continuing this cooperation. However, many deals have turned out to be fatal for us. We have frequently been sold obsolete technology and licenses that had already been withdrawn from Western industrial use. Excessive interest rates for credit were required from us. The main responsibility for this shortsighted policy is borne by specific individuals from the former central leadership. However, many specialists, experts and workers from the spheres of trade and finance are also not without guilt. Not many had the courage to show their unease and raise the alarm. On the contrary, different actions were frequently recommended and encouraged.

An erroneous credit....

Same page, IZVESTIYA substitutes for last paragraph:

We are proud of our European heritage and of Poland's contribution over many centuries to our continent's culture and civilization and to the struggle for freedom and progress for other peoples. We are not shutting ourselves off from Europe and the world; we want to preserve the existing ties. We will remember the position of those countries, governments and individuals who at a difficult moment displayed understanding of our situation.

We have frequently .... [beginning page F 11]

Page F 11, IZVESTIYA adds after paragraph two: Such steps are not undertaken under the influence of emotions or impatience. It is possible to resort to extraordinary measures only when the situation leaves no other option.

There is one....

Same page, paragraph six, after first sentence IZVESTIYA adds: The opposition realized that the socialist renewal and the revival of party life can reestablish the party's authority, strengthen confidence in it and at the same time demonstrate the fruitlessness, contradictoriness and essentially antiworker nature of the political demands advanced by the opposition. The more the ....

Same page, after paragraph nine, IZVESTIYA adds:

Preventive actions and administrative measures are for us, however, of an auxiliary nature. A crisis of social consciousness cannot be surmounted with the aid of the forces of order. What is needed are stable, effective political decisions. What is important is not the fact that an enemy exists but the fact that, via its demagoguery, it is able to divert a section of society.

Today the struggle for men's minds must begin with our going to the people and fighting for our cause by force of argument. In our daily practice we must apply the dialectic of the present, much more difficult stage of the political struggle; the struggle against the enemy is all the more effective the better we are able to convince those who are not the enemy. The party will not apologize for its existence, but it will also not alienate people. It will not begin its rebirth with new errors.

Our decisions and ....

Page F 11, IZVESTIYA adds after last paragraph:

We are continuing to live under martial law conditions. One month ago in the Sejm I spoke about its first consequences in economic and social life. Today I can add that the battle against the winter has in practice been won.

Martial law does .... [beginning page F 12]

Pages F 12, paragraph seven, through F 13, paragraph one, IZVESTIYA substitutes:

The party advocates the reestablishment of a strong, autonomous [samostoyatelnyy], self-governing trade union movement representing a broad platform for participation in the joint running of the country, for the working people's unification and for the defense of their socioprofessional interests.

Irrespective of what ....

Page F 13, after paragraph six, IZVESTIYA adds:

Some, who had previously been cautious, took the lead in the zeal for "renewal," erased their own biography to date and took part in inflicting particularly painful damage on society. Therefore we appreciate more those who were able to withstand the onslaught and retain their own opinions. The future will undoubtedly prove them right.

Civic concern for....

Same page, paragraph seven, first sentence IZVESTIYA reads: Civic concern for the people's welfare prevails among the intelligentsia, as well as concern for the genuine renewal of the republic. A polarization of....

Same page, after paragraph seven, IZVESTIYA reads: Civil concern for the people's welfare prevails among the intelligentsia, as well as concern for the genuine renewal of the republic. A polarization of....

Same page, after paragraph seven, IZVESTIYA adds:

An attitude of "internal emigration" has, however, emerged among a section of the intelligentsia. Educated people who are so needed by the country are taking up the position of aggrieved onlookers, displaying particular sensitivity and succumbing to sentiments and an emotional approach to political problems. "Internal emigration" harms primarily those who opt for it.

W. Jaruzelski then noted....

Same page, after paragraph nine, IZVESTIYA adds: Its problems will remain, and these can only be solved by common efforts, given mutual respect and restraint.

We do not....

Page F 14, after paragraph five, IZVESTIYA adds:

We are frequently asked if it is necessary to implement the economic reform when the economy is still breathing with one lung. The party's position has remained unaltered. There is not nor can there be any abandonment of the reform, which represents an integral part of the socialist renewal program and an important factor in surmounting the crisis.

The party organizations....

Same page, last paragraph, after second sentence, IZVESTIYA adds: It must not only win over the public to the reforms, even if they are difficult ones, but it must also be vigilant as to their social consequences and protect against these reforms' being implemented in a narrow economic and technocratic manner, against a soulless approach to people's needs. At the same....

Page F 15, after paragraph three, IZVESTIYA adds:

However, it cannot remain as it was. It will be strengthened and will restore its leading role only when the workers feel that it is vitally essential to them, that it expresses their interests and serves the working people.

Revolutionary spirit is measured....

Same page, paragraph four, second sentence reads: We want to be a party of reasonably dissatisfied and restless people, a party which destroys what is bad in order to build what is good, a party whose revolutionary spirit....

Same page, after paragraph seven IZVESTIYA adds:

No one is born a communist, W. Jaruzelski remarked. Life has exposed people who are dishonest toward the party. We are expelling them from our ranks. But there are also those who simply were unable to withstand the blow, who were left behind. If they have not harmed the party, we do not condemn them, for they were with us for part of the way. It is impossible to acquire a patent for ideological fiber and courage.

Profound cadre changes ....

Page F 15, paragraph eight, third sentence, make read: As a result of the election campaign there was a change of leadership cadres in the party.

Same page, last paragraph, before last sentence, IZVESTIYA adds: However, this experience does not undermine the correctness and advisability of the democratic electoral principles ratified and improved by the ninth congress. The party will ....

Page F 16, after paragraph ten, add:

It should also be noted that our worker-peasant Central Committee, which has such a close, daily link with the working people, is in itself a reliable guarantee. Never before in our party's history has there been such a large representation of the working class and peasantry on the Central Committee.

Speaking of the ....

Same page, after the last paragraph, IZVESTIYA adds:

A highly responsible role is assigned to party members in the organs of social control and in the voluntary reserves of the citizen's militia, and also to the assessors [prisyazhnyye zasedateli] and members of the collegiums of the legal profession. The regulations demand of every party member implacable struggle against abuses and dishonesty -- both on a large scale and in the context of the day-to-day routine.

Frequently, bureaucratic inertia .... [beginning page F 17]

Page F 17, IZVESTIYA substitutes for fourth paragraph:

Organizational and ideological-political unity -- this is the next condition of the restoration of the party's true character.

It is time to put an end to the party's division into wings. Within our ranks there are conditions for sincere, bold discussion and diverse opinions prior to the adoption of a decision. There must be a single common goal. It is both possible and necessary to debate the methods of its attainment. We cannot retreat, however, and we will not renounce unconditional discipline in the fulfillment of decisions.

There is no place for factional activity. There must be complete clarity in this matter. The party is neither a sect nor a discussion club. The party speaks with one voice. Complete responsibility for every word must characterize every party member, every individual [deyatel]. For historical reason the party's title contains the adjective "united." Right now it must reflect the actual unification of efforts and actions.

"There is an ...."

Same page, after paragraph six IZVESTIYA adds:

Without a compass it is impossible to move forward.

W. Jaruzelski then .... [paragraph eight; paragraph seven omitted]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES U.S. PLOT AGAINST POLAND

PM031705 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences A. Lebedev article: "Vain Attempts of Socialism's Enemies"]

[Text] Real socialism is still very young. The socialist community -- a totally new type of voluntary alliance of peoples founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism has been in existence for only a few decades.

The socialist countries have made truly impressive achievements in all spheres of life. Even the short history of the system of world socialism has already proved its undoubted superiority over capitalism -- above all in terms of what socialism has given working people.

There is no doubt that the socialist countries' steady onward movement would proceed considerably faster and with fewer difficulties but for imperialism's fierce opposition. The leaders of the capitalist world are perfectly well aware that each new achievement of and every height scaled by real socialism strikes at the imperialist system.

Imperialism sees the strengthening of the socialist community as a threat to itself -- above all a political and ideological threat. The bourgeoisie has always used the myths of the "Soviet military threat" and "communist expansion" chiefly to intimidate inadequately informed people. In actual fact our class enemies do not fear the "Soviet threat," for it does not exist. They see danger in the force of the new society's example, in its historic progressiveness.

Seeking to slander the socialist community, bourgeois propagandists never tire of trying to show that the emergence in East Europe of states with a new type of social system was supposedly not a natural consequence of internal processes but a result of the Yalta Agreements and a concession by the West to the Soviet Union.

It is absurd, to say the least, to ascribe to the Yalta Accords a magic force taking the place of a historical process. It is still more absurd to expect "magnanimous concessions" to socialism. Simply, in the face of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism the Western countries were forced to acknowledge the political realities as they had taken shape. And this was enshrined at Yalta. However, the West never lost hope of possibly reversing the process of change in the countries which embarked on the path of socialist development. Back in the early postwar years U.S. President Truman openly proclaimed the doctrine of "rolling back communism."

However, the subsequent change in the correlation of forces in the world arena in socialism's favor forced the West to make amendments to its policy. The doctrine of "rolling back" was formally replaced by the doctrine of "containing communism." The labels were changed subsequently, but the class purport of imperialism's concepts always remained unchanged: the ultimate liquidation of real socialism, if not by directly "rolling it back," then by undermining it from within, softening it up and shaking it apart.

The establishment of approximate military-strategic parity between the United States and the USSR and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and the socialist countries' active peace-loving policy forced the leading capitalist powers' ruling circles to acknowledge that the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, are the only possible basis for international relations in the nuclear age. Sober-minded circles in the West seemed finally to have realized the sense of the policy which the USSR and its allies had been and were consistently championing -- a policy of easing international tension and developing broad mutually advantageous cooperation. These principles were enshrined at the CSCE held in Helsinki, in the Final Act which it adopted.

However, the sharp turn which has occurred since then in the policy of the United States and its closest NATO allies has shown that the upper hand has once again been gained there by reactionary and militarist forces gambling on confrontation and military superiority over the socialist world. These forces conceived the intention of using economic ties among states with different social systems as a tool for putting political pressure on socialism, and using contacts in the cultural sphere and humanitarian ties as a channel for their ideological penetration. The U.S. ruling circles attempted to use the first accords in the sphere of military detente and of limiting the arms race to make the Soviet Union abandon its support for the peoples' just struggle for national and social liberation. And on the spurious pretext of "defending human rights," massive ideological and political subversion was undertaken against the socialist community countries, accompanied by interference in these countries' internal affairs and by attempts to change the systems established in them.

In short, the policy of "rolling back communism" essentially still remains in the imperialist powers' arsenal. President Reagan declares: "We will write communism off as a strange unnatural phenomenon in the history of mankind," while his adviser Pipes simply threatens the Soviet Union with war if it does not renounce its system.

In addition to overt threats and attempts to deal with the socialist community "from a position of strength," imperialism also uses an extensive arsenal of other means. It employs increasingly refined tactics, concentrating its efforts on the country which, according to NATO assessments, is considered the community's weak link. A strong offensive is waged against it in very different forms -- with the help of both the "carrot" and the "stick."

What are at first glance privileged trade terms, advantageous credits and so forth are offered, which gradually turn into financial servitude. Flattering words are generously poured forth with a view to encouraging positions different from the concerted line of the Warsaw Pact states. A massive psychological campaign is mounted day and night by means of radio, television and other mass news media. Although it does make use of the shortcomings and subjective omissions which really exist in socialist countries, naturally in a monstrously exaggerated form, on the whole fabrications and stories are made up in order to create dissatisfaction with the socialist system, to convince people of capitalism's imaginary "advantages," to kindle nationalist sentiments and to sow seeds of anti-Sovietism. A psychological climate for a decisive attack on the existing system is thereby created in good time.

Let us turn to the events in Poland. The essence of the actions of imperialist reaction with regard to this country is to destabilize the political situation, deprive the communists' party of its leading role, create chaos in the economic sphere and, in the final analysis, create favorable conditions for antisocialist forces to seize power and wrest Poland from the socialist community.

It is not hard to imagine the consequences of this: A "bloodbath" for PZPR members (the plans of counterrevolution in Poland provided for the physical elimination or imprisonment of tens of thousands of PZPR members and other patriots), the weakening of the Warsaw Pact and the creation of a hostile hotbed (a "center of gangrene," to use the expression of West Germany's STERN magazine) within the socialist community. The documents of the extremist ringleaders of Solidarity and the leaders of the Social Self-Defense Committee, the Workers Defense Committee and the "Confederation for an Independent Poland" -- documents which are now well known -- leave us in no doubt that these were precisely their aims. Equally incontestable is the evidence that imperialist subversion centers were behind the forces in Poland hostile to socialism, and many leaders of the so-called anti-communist opposition were directly linked by many years of cooperation with the American CIA and the special services of other NATO countries.

The Lublin newspaper SZTANDAR LUDU writes: "We were to play the role of a 'Trojan Horse' in the socialist community." In other words, it was a case of overt exporting of counter-revolution.

The imposition of martial law frustrated those plans. Hence the fury of the most aggressive and reactionary forces in the West. Hence the unbridled anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign launched and orchestrated by Transatlantic politicians and NATO specialists in operations of this sort.

"We cannot go along with the idea that everything has been irretrievably lost in Poland," Secretary of State Haig declared, and Washington began issuing ultimatum after ultimatum to the Polish leadership, impudently pointing out what it must do and how. Crude pressure is being put on Poland, and economic sanctions are being imposed. Outrageous discriminatory measures have also been employed against the Soviet Union. In short, the range of means of pressure and interference long familiar to the socialist countries has once again been put to work.

At the same time certain circles in the West are not totally abandoning the "carrot" policy either. The NATO foreign ministers' statement says unequivocally: If Poland lifts martial law and frees the internees, that is, restores the situation which existed prior to 13 December, it "will be able extensively to enjoy all the benefits proceeding from stability in Europe and from constructive political and economic relations with the West."

The hypocrisy of the U.S. stand on the question of Poland is obvious. Few people can seriously believe in the sincerity of the American leadership's sympathy with the Polish workers' "sad fate" when only recently it dealt so harshly with the air traffic controllers' labor union in its own country and itself cynically ignores the fate of 9.5 million unemployed. Incidentally, this applies equally to the stand taken by certain politicians in West Europe. Italian workers, the weekly ESPRESSO wrote, ask the following in this connection: "This means that our strikes scare them, but they like Polish strikes?" Even the New York TIMES deemed it necessary to comment as follows on Reagan's statement on the events in Poland: This statement is perfectly applicable to the atrocities of the official authorities in Guatemala, Chile, El Salvador and other countries, but the United States has not voiced its indignation there.

It is not just a matter of hypocrisy, however, there are many people in the West now who call -- without any hypocrisy and quite openly -- for the annulment of both the Helsinki Accords and the Yalta Agreements as supposedly already invalid. And yet it is well known that the said agreements enshrine the postwar structure in Europe and the borders of European states. Calls to revise these accords and, still more, to renounce them appear either as a threat to proceed from cold war to hot war or as a call for the export of counterrevolution.

The present situation reaffirms the correctness of the CPSU's conclusion that for the West the ideological struggle does not boil down to a confrontation of ideas. The new attempts to squeeze socialism and, by using the events in Poland, to shake the positions of the USSR and other socialist countries in the world arena pursue the obvious aim of breaking up the existing military-political equilibrium and achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

The development of events in the world arena shows that one more imperialist conspiracy against world socialism has failed. Other attempts of this sort, whatever methods are used to carry them out, are also doomed to failure. However, socialism's historical superiority over the world of capitalism certainly does not give grounds for complacency. It was achieved and is being maintained in an acute ideological and political struggle, in antagonism with the forces of aggression and confrontation.

The socialist community is the peoples' greatest historical achievement and the guarantee of their further advance along the path of social progress. This fraternal alliance must be vigilantly guarded against each and every subversion and against any attempts to undermine its unity and cohesion. "The peace-loving policy of the USSR and the socialist community countries is at the same time a policy of a firm rebuff to imperialism's aggressive aspirations, with which the present Beijing leadership's anti-Soviet policy is siding. And to any encroachments on the security of the USSR and its allies," The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation" points out, "the socialist community has at its disposal all it needs to defend its historic revolutionary gains."

SERVICEMEN HOLD 'COMBAT COOPERATION WEEK' IN GDR

PM031409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Feb 82 p 3

[Lt Col A. Ivanov report: "Week of Combat Cooperation"]

[Text] Group of Soviet Forces in Germany -- The ceremonial opening of the traditional week of combat cooperation between servicemen of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the GDR National People's Army has taken place in the Otto Schlag units of the GDR National People's Army.

On this day representatives of the two armies exchanged experience of organizing combat and political training exercises and demonstrated their firing skill. A ceremonial rally was held in the unit in honor of the opening of the friendship week. The servicemen were addressed by Col Gen H. Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR National People's Army Political Main Administration, and Army Gen M. Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Col Gen I. Gubin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Group of Forces Political Directorate, participated in the ceremonies.

During the combat cooperation week meetings of brothers in arms and joint cultural and sports functions will take place in units.

USTINOV GREETS HOFFMANN ON GDR ARMY DAY

AU031411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] To Army General H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister.

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and all GDR servicemen cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on the 26th anniversary of the National People's Army.

We note with profound satisfaction that the GDR working people and the National People's Army servicemen, fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, are successfully building a developed socialist society and making their contribution to strengthening the socialist community's might and cohesion. Along with the other armies of the fraternal Warsaw Pact states, the National People's Army servicemen are vigilantly guarding peace and socialism.

On the holiday I wish all GDR National People's Army personnel new successes in combat and political training and in improving their martial skill for the good of strengthening the GDR's defense capability and the combat collaboration among the fraternal socialist countries' armies.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

GDR DELEGATION LEAVES TASHKENT FOR MOSCOW

GF011508 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The GDR cultural delegation to the Uzbek SSR acquainted itself with different aspects of Uzbek life for 7 days. The members of the GDR delegation met Uzbek composers, [word indistinct], artists and painters and attended presentations of a number of works at the Ali Shir-Navai state opera and ballet theater. They highly praised the development of the national ballet and opera in the Uzbek SSR under soviet sovereignty.

The members of the GDR cultural delegation left Tashkent for Moscow on 26 February.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES WORK PRACTICES AT CSSR PLANT

PM261611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 82 p 4

[Correspondent I. Biryukov report under the rubric "The Czechoslovak People Mark the 34th Anniversary of the Glorious Victory of Their Country's Working People Over the Bourgeoisie": "Inspired By Creativity"]

[Text] Prague — The "Worker's Glory Baton," that is the title the Prague trade unions have given to this new labor award. The people at the Rudy Letov aircraft equipment plant have become one of the first collectives to be presented with the award.

On that day, at the end of last year, the aircraft building workers came in whole families to the ceremony in Prague's house of soviet science and culture. The auditorium, shining with the lights of crystal chandeliers beneath a ceiling covered in old frescoes, was filled with factory workers in festive mood.

At such times people are not afraid of so-called loud talk, on the contrary, the very atmosphere exuded a sense of exhilaration. It is well known that the workers' glory is never bestowed for nothing, and whoever has earned it is a real hero.

This idea was expressed, albeit in a different, more practical form, by Frantisek (Shikyrzh), director of the enterprise. He spoke of those who participate actively in socialist building devoting all their hearts and minds to this, and who are true to friendship with Lenin's country. The facts reported by the director objectively reflected the scale of the merits of the plant's workers overfulfillment of the plan for the last 5-year plan and pledges in honor of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress. The excellent quality of output, constant concern for increasing production efficiency and skillfully organized political education work.

At meeting with communists at the Rudy Letov plant, I saw the guarantees of the collective's successes and the sources of its strength, which are not exhausted, but augmented as progress is made. In the plant's united party committee the young secretary Antonin (Matyski) spoke of the implementation in practice of Leninist principles of socialist competition and their development.

"The personal example in labor, the correct orientation of all working people on the basis of the key production aims and with a view to overcoming bottlenecks, through monitoring of the fulfillment of the decisions and pledges adopted, support for the best people's experience -- these are the basic components of communists' work in this sphere," the secretary notes.

"CPCZ members account for less than 1/5 of the numerical strength of workers and engineers at the plant. But the communists' selflessness ensures them prestige and a decisive influence in all their initiatives. As for competition, together with the trade union and the youth organization, communists have drawn nearly everyone into the struggle for higher indicators."

A. (Matyski) regards two factors as the most important. On the insistence of communists, a procedure has long since been instituted at the Rudy Letov plant whereby the guideline for competition are determined in advance, approximately 2 months before the start of their implementation.

This makes it possible to channel the collective's efforts more accurately and effectively into the most important aspects. As a result pledges are amended as necessary. Equally substantial significance for increasing the contribution of competition to the results of the enterprises's economic activity is attached to the control implemented by the communists. Of course, the party committee does not act as a substitute for day-to-day organizational work by the trade union, but it ensures a firm political base, reinforcing it by the will of the entire collective.

The Rudy Letov, it may be said, is ahead of its time: an effective system of a comprehensive approach to quality was set up here long ago, while the principle of autonomous financing is observed as a law at the enterprise. So every worker knows what the plan requires of him and everyone can calculate his strengths so as to do more.

The improvement in the management of the national economy, the communists told me, is providing new stimulus for competition too. In these conditions the working person has a heightened interest in more productive, high quality labor. Elements of leveling out, which destroys the initiative of conscientious, responsible people, are being eliminated. This trend is also promoted by the improved wages system now being gradually introduced in the CSSR, which establishes a direct link between a worker's material interest and the growth of a profit and profitability and the rational utilization of manpower and the wage fund.

Significant changes are being made by the Seventh Czechoslovak 5-Year Plan in the life of primary organizations and the production collectives they lead. In general socialist competition is being raised to a higher level. Its significance is growing not only for economic management, but also for the cause of communist education.

"This year we adopted a counterplan for the first time," said Radovan Hladik, deputy director for economic questions, confirming the idea that an enrichment of the forms of development of working class initiative is taking place here. "Counterplanning is taking its first steps in the CSSR, but as usual, Rudy Letov is among those heading the quest? The aircraft building workers have responded to the appeal by the 16th CPCZ Congress to launch a movement for the elaboration and adoption of counterplans, in order to overfulfill the 5-year plan target for quality.

R. Hladik, leader of the economic service, backs up his answer to a question about the plant's counterpledges with figures, rapidly "counting up" on a minicalculator which he has pulled from his breast pocket from habit:

"In terms of the main indicator -- standard net output -- our counterplan is 0.7 percent higher than the state target. In May, when we will specify goals for the year, we will incorporate this item in our pledges. We will secure this growth on the basis of labor productivity, and wages will again be increased."

The party committee secretary showed me the collective's original pledges. Even without the counterinitiative, they are weighty enough, and thanks to the fact that they are well substantiated and take all factors into account, they look like an example from a textbook for the schools of socialist labor which operate at Czechoslovak plants and factories. Yes, the conditions for economic management have become more complex, the tasks facing enterprises for the second year of the 5-year plan have increased, plans are increasingly intensive and you cannot count on an increase in manpower. But if problems exist and the situation is difficult, people at the Rudy Letov plant resort to tried and tested methods -- rationalization, the intensive introduction of new machinery, the development of initiative from below. People will work still more thoroughly to eliminate formalism.

And the plant's workers are including far-reaching goals in their pledges for 1982, adopted in honor of the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation. Thus compared with the first year of the 5-year plan standard net output will increase by more than 4 percent. The materials-intensiveness and labor-intensiveness of products will be reduced.

Bold, but realistic plans. The guarantee is the previous annual plan, which was successfully implemented in terms of all quality indicators and product mix. Not for nothing, on the presentation of the "workers' glory baton" to the plant, did the director say so confidently that the plan will be fulfilled. A good leader knows his collective's potential. The aircraft building workers' socialist competition resulted in a saving of more than 11 million korunas for the national economy last year alone.

The atmosphere in the shops is set by the movement for teams of socialist labor, headed, as a rule, by communists. Competition is organized by the plant trade union committee, to which a considerable number of party members have been elected. The communists among the enterprise leadership are creating all the conditions for developing initiative from below. Primary CPCZ organizations and the party committee, together with the administration, are at work every day in order to ensure that the plan workers' aspirations are combined more fully with the interests of society as a whole as reflected in the state plan. They are also concerned to ensure that honest labor meets with due material and moral reward and public recognition.

The communists teach other working people to see broader interactions of an international order. After all, the main clients of the Rudy Letov plant are the USSR and other socialist community countries. Close relations and direct ties have become established with our Soviet friends, the plant workers said. So it is not surprising if, at the Prague enterprise, you meet a person who has been awarded the honored title of shock worker of the Soviet 10th 5-Year Plan. Installation workers team leader Frantisek Masek earned that honor. With three other communists, he has created a collective of socialist labor in his sector. When they started, there were strong workers in the team and some weaker ones, but then, in practice, everyone "caught up" and progressed harmoniously. How can this growth be measured? The team leader has an infallible criterion: a person's labor activeness, his moral and political qualities and his relationship with his comrades.

On meeting people at the Rudy Letov plant, you see how the scale of competition, which indicates broad initiative, expresses the working people's attitude not only toward their plant, but also toward the socialist state and the CPCZ. Such is the continuity of the historical tasks of the working class. Communists, inspired by the experience of Great October, led Czechoslovak proletarians and all working people to victory over the bourgeoisie in February 1948. It was they who opened up for the people scope for the utilization of their mighty creative energy. Today, in the spirit of their revolutionary traditions, the Czechoslovak people, under the CPCZ's leadership and in close fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries, are creating a developed socialist society. And the best people at the Rudy Letov plant are among those who set an example of service to the party and people and help to strengthen our community.

...Above the entrance, where every morning the aircraft building workers greet each other with the customary greeting, "Honor to Labor", the plant sign is displayed, symbolizing wings. Rudy Letov is not just a plant. It is above all people inspired by the idea of creation and happiness, the idea of peace, which must be protected and strengthened.

NOVOYE VREMYA CARRIES REACTION TO PCI STANCE

LD031840 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar (TASS) -- "The world press, including the organs of communist and workers' parties, continues to respond to the positions contained in the statements of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] and the materials of the PCI Central Committee plenum (January 1982)," NOVOYE VREMYA notes in its issue. It carries another selection of statements by representatives and organs of communist and workers' parties on the positions of the PCI leadership. Below is the full text of this selection:

In the face of events in the neighboring fraternal country, writes NHAN DAN, the organ of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, the Soviet Union has not only not left the people of Poland in the lurch, but has rendered to it all-round support. This is a valuable, disinterested assistance which proceeds from the principle of proletarian internationalism. Unfortunately, in West Europe there are people which, while calling themselves communists and socialists, are distorting the real state of affairs, thus echoing the imperialists and international reaction in their campaigns of malicious attacks on the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Saying not a word about imperialism's open and brazen interference in the domestic affairs of Poland, these people talk about "the responsibility of the USSR and other member states of the Warsaw Pact" which are allegedly "interfering in the life and right of choice of the PZPR." They are accusing the Soviet Union even more sharply than Reagan or Haig, and at the same time continue to call themselves communists.

They have invented the term "Soviet model" in order to belittle the historical role of real socialism which has been created in a whole range of countries in the world and of which the USSR is the most typical representative. The history of the 20th century has distinctly proved the strength of the positions of the Soviet Union and the socialist community. The existence of the USSR and the assistance of this great socialist power has always been and remains the main objective factor in the victories of legitimate revolutions.

From their own experience of three wars against aggressors, NHAN DAN continues, our people have learned of the vast role and genuine character of the assistance provided by the CPSU, the Soviet state and the Soviet people ensuring from the principle of prletarian internationalism. The solidarity and enormous help of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries were the decisive factor of Vietnam's victories in the cause of socialist construction and the defense of the socialist homeland. The communists and people of Vietnam hold in high esteem this assistance and are always grateful for it, the USSR is attacked not only in connection with events in Poland. Extremely hostile fabrications which run counter to the facts on the most important question of our times the struggle for preserving peace -- are put out. In speeches and documents they mention the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in the same company with the United States and other NATO countries and even try to convince other that detente is restricted because of the USSR's fault. In this connection one can only say that this is a most crude invention.

These people are distorting the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and shut their eyes to the reality that all the fruits of detente have been achieved precisely because of the incessant efforts of the USSR. Speaking from "nonbloc" positions," they virtually confront the efforts of the Soviet Union directed at preventing the export of counterrevolution and at not allowing the militant imperialists to change the prevailing balance of force in their favor. They try to assure that they are not striving to belittle the enormous significance of the October Revolution and of the progress it has brought to mankind. However, assertions of this sort cannot disguise the real character of such theses which lie exactly in belittling the role of the Soviet Union and real socialism. Their subjective view on the failure of the "Soviet model" and on the so-called crisis in East Europe means that they are trying to deny the existence of socialism and to claim that it has not yet been built in the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

They are seeking a different model which exists, apparently, in another world, in a world without classes and a class struggle, in a world of ghosts. They try to assure that they have found a path which is better than socialism and capitalism. For such a path, however, there does not exist a single realistic confirmation.

Who made the greatest sacrifices on the altar of mankind and has to bear on their shoulders the most immense duty of defending peace throughout the world, of opposing the aggressive, belligerent plans of U.S. imperialism, and of countering the NATO bloc? Of course, not the preachers of hollow theories, but the Soviet people, for whose sacrifices there is no parallel. Were it not for the necessity to bear on their shoulders vast internationalist obligations, the living standards of the Soviet people would be several times higher than it is now. Some dream of a society in which everything will be fine from the very moment of its emergence. Such a society is utopia. Revolution is protracted historical process, a very complex one full of difficulties and inevitable mistakes. And it is precisely the experts already mentioned who have made mistakes and are making them, although they do not admit these mistakes.

Every communist party has the right to discuss and make decisions on all issues that they consider necessary and useful to their struggle, RABOTNICHESKO DELO organ of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee writes, but the analysis made by the Italian comrades is mistaken and their appraisals and conclusions are profoundly wrong and historically inaccurate. The first issue on which Bulgarian Communists are absolutely unable to agree with the PCI leadership is, in essence, the denial of the real existence of socialism in the Soviet Union, Bulgarian and other socialist countries.

This is not criticism of certain phenomena in our reality but a total renunciation of the historical experience gained in the building of socialism in our countries, and of the socialist character of our society. This position of the PCI could have very serious adverse consequences for the PCI itself, as well as for the unity of the progressive forces in the world in general, for the international communist and workers' movement and for the development of the revolutionary process.

The historical truth is that the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of the socialist revolutions in other countries, and the building of a true socialist society, are major historic achievements of the contemporary revolutionary process and a fundamental factor in its present and further development in the world in general and also in each individual country. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution opened the way toward the true transition of mankind from capitalism to socialism.

The Soviet Union played a decisive role in the defeat of fascism in World War II, saved mankind from the barbarism of Hitlerism and created conditions for the victory of socialism in new countries.

Real socialism has radically altered the correlation of forces in the world. It has become the main factor of world development and has decisively contributed to the failure of the imperialist "cold war" policy, the collapse of the colonial system and the averting of a themonuclear war.

The PCI leadership's evaluation of real socialism, which is essentially destructive [likvidatorskiy], testifies to a profound misunderstanding of the role of the USSR and the other socialist countries in the contemporary world. The materials of the last PCI Central Committee plenum bear witness to ignorance or a shallow study of reality in the countries of real socialism.

We do not understand the logic which has led the PCI leaders to make deeply mistaken evaluations of real socialism. They can only be the result of an analysis which has allowed large methodological or political errors at the least. The political error consists in the fact that, with such evaluations, a blow is struck against socialism at a period of a very complex international situation.

Our main objection consists in the fact that the materials of the latest PCI Central Committee plenum draws general conclusions about real socialism, without a comprehensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of reality which is obligatory for such conclusions.

One cannot fail to observe that in recent years the Italian comrades have had less interest in a constant systematic and profound study of the experience and problems of socialist construction. One's attention is also drawn by the insufficiently profound dialectical understanding of real socialism as a social order, or an unwillingness to consider it capable of development. The real socialist society built in the USSR, which has also been victorious and is being built in other socialist countries, is not something immobile and frozen, but is in a process of constant change and transformation and is developing according to the laws of its own dialectics.

The second question which arouses serious objections is the PCI leadership's assessment of the events in Poland. We can understand the Italian comrades' concern at the situation in that country, but we cannot agree with their conclusions on the essence and the development of the crisis in the Polish People's Republic, or with their recommendations on ending it.

In the materials of the PCI Central Committee plenum not only are we confronted with complete disregard of the appraisals of the Polish party and state leadership, but we also have to deal with an admonitory [nastavnicheskiy] approach which is incompatible with the principles of equality and mutual respect.

The Italian comrades, who display extreme sensitivity not only to interference but also to any kind of criticism of themselves, consider it quite permissible to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, to suggest to the Polish leadership, the PZPR and the Polish people what kind of socialism they should build and how they should build it, and permit themselves to try to impose their own "model" of socialism on them.

At the same time they reject the right of countries in the socialist community to express their unity and support for the PZPR and the Polish people with whom they are linked by not only proletetarian unity but also by allied treaties. The PCI leadership depicts its interference in the internal affairs of Poland as "actions of solidarity and help to the people and the Polish nation," while the unity and support of the countries of the socialist community is depicted as "pressure" and "interference."

The third question on which we cannot agree with the Italian Communists is their evaluation of the present international situation.

The claims that the responsibility for the deterioration of the international situation is shared equally between the United States and the USSR, between NATO and the Warsaw pact, is contrary to the facts, and is false and unfounded.

Not only is Soviet Foreign policy equated with the imperialist policies of the United States, but far-reaching conclusions are also being made. However paradoxically, the PCI leadership in fact is calling on the revolutionary and democratic forces of West Europe and other regions of the world to dissociate themselves from the policies of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Such a line cannot but lead to disunity and a weakening of the progressive and democratic forces in the world.

In this connection we must note with concern the point made quite directly in the plenum materials that the communist movement -- apart from the movement of socialists, the progressive forces and the national-liberation forces -- is in a past phase in development.

One wonders: Is such a statement of the question, such an estrangement from the communist parties and such a rapprochement with the socialist and social-democratic parties not dangerous for the PCI itself?

As for the BCP, it favors and continues to struggle for the strengthening and further development of the unity of the international communist movement, for equal relations between the individual parties, for a comradely communist dialogue while elucidating the complex problems of modern times.

The PCI leadership has mounted an attack and, in essence, has opened a new front against the USSR and against real socialism, and it has done this at a point when imperialism is conducting a course toward open confrontation with the the USSR and the countries of the socialist community along all lines -- political, economic, diplomatic and ideological. This was done at a point when not only our friends, but also sober-minder figures in the West see the danger of such a course, when the active and coordinated actions of all communists, democrats and champions of peace, detente and disarmament are essential, the paper stresses.

Speaking at the 25th Congress of the Canadian Communist Party, William Kashtan, the party's general secretary, said: The ideological struggle today has become one of the very important directions of the class struggle, the struggle to strengthen democracy. The main spearhead of imperialism's ideological attack is directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, against the communist and workers' parties. We see confirmation of this in the hysterical campaign unleashed by American imperialism against People's Poland.

Faced with the choice of allowing civil war or adopting measures to save the situation, the PZPR adopted measures to defend the revolution. The restoration of capitalism with the aid of counterrevolution would threaten peace not only in Poland, but also in Europe and possibly throughout the world. In such a situation, the Military Council for National Salvation was formed at the initiative of the PZPR and the government, and martial law was introduced. This was the lesser of two evils for Poland. There was no other way to avert civil war.

Martial law is a temporary, not a permanent state. It will be lifted as soon as the situation is stabilized, which the U.S. reactionary forces of imperialism are striving to hinder by following a policy of destabilization. This is evident from the example of the economic sanctions which the Reagan administration is also trying to impose on its allies.

In the present complex situation, when international solidarity is so necessary, the representatives of certain communist parties have decided to copy the line of Reagan and company.

President Reagan talks about the "crisis of capitalism," while certain leaders of the PCI talk of a "crisis of the Soviet system." These leaders state that Marxism-Leninism is bankrupt, although it is well known that the difficulties in Poland were caused by nothing other than a deviation from the laws of construction of socialism, and by no means by the bankruptcy of Marxism-Leninism.

Basically, they have condemned the great revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism and have moved away from it.

It is apparent that events in Poland for them are only a pretext for moving away from Marxism-Leninism, from the difficult and complex struggle for peace and socialism, from the recognition of the world socialist system as the supreme achievement in social progress in our century. The founding principles of Marxism-Leninism, while preserving fully their great importance, are constantly being developed and enriched as a result of new events, new experience and the new stage in the struggle.

As for our party, Kashtan stressed, it has always stood firm for recognizing the historic role of real socialism which exists in the Soviet Union and for all that it means for social progress, socialism and the cause of world peace. The very existence of the Soviet Union intensifies the communist movement; it serves as the main stronghold of world peace and is creating the necessary conditions which favorably influence the forms of struggle in the interests of the working people and the cause of socialism.

In serving as the fighting vanguard of the working people, the Canadian Communist Party in its activity draws inspiration from the fact that today socialism represents a world system which, through its growing might and active role in defense of peace and social progress, is exercising decisive influence in the development of events the world over.

In the Colombian paper VOZ PROLETARIA Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, writes about the Chilean Communist Party's position. We Chilean Communists, he points out, who know from own experience what a victorious counter-revolution brings with it, profoundly rejoice at the new turn of events in Poland. The measures taken by the Polish Government have made it possible to avoid the approaching catastrophe and will lead to the further strengtheing and development of socialist democracy in that country and to the correction of the mistakes that have been made. One should recall that in our country, Chile, the counterrevolution was directed from Wasington and proceeded under the banner of "defense of freedom and democracy," and not under the banner of fascism. The coup drowned the liberties of the people in a sea of blood and destroyed all traces of democracy. Fascist arbitrary rule replaced the constitutional democratic system.

Building a socialist society, the article goes on to say, is a great cause which is not free and cannot be free of all kinds of difficulties. The class enemy exploited the mistakes of management in Poland. Numerous attempts were made to achieve a political solution on the unshakeable basis that Poland is a socialist country and an integral part of the socialist community, but the "Solidarity" leaders nullified the authorities' good intentions and pushed the country toward economic and political chaos. Thus a situation was created where the people's patience was exhausted and where it was necessary to tie the hands of the adventurists before they could plunge the country into the abyss of fratricideal bloodshed.

As far as we Chilean Communists are concerned, we would like to reaffirm the view already expressed by us that in a class struggle on the national and international level it is necessary to take up positions on one side or other of the barricades. We are on the side of socialist Poland, L. Corvalan stressed.

Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party noted in an interview with DIARIO DE LISBOA, commenting on the situation in Poland, that serious mistakes were allowed there, which the PZPR itself admits.

The Portuguese Communist Party regrets that the Polish Communists allowed the precipitation of such a situation. However, this will on no account make us support the counterrevolution. We consider it impermissible for a communist workers' party to come out on the side of those who are leading a campaign against socialism, for the restoration of capitalism, he declared.

A. Cunhal touched upon the profound disagreements between the Portuguese Communist Party and the Communist Parties of Italy and Spain, which involve not only general ideological questions, but also problems of international relations. The leadership of the Spanish Communist Party and the PCI are in the process of dissociating themselves from the socialist camp by asserting that in the countries of socialism there is no socialism.... we are ready to approve any project, if it is based on the experience of the world revolutionary movement and the building of socialism, and not on armchair reflections and speculations. For instance, in Portugal the method of building socialism should be different from that of the CSSR, Poland, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Romania, the USSR and so on. It will be the Portuguese way, but based on consideration of the general laws of social development, on the required scientific analysis of reality and on the experience of other revolutions concerning the role of the state. We set our project not against the reality of socialist countries but against the capitalist order. Socialism in Portugal will be Portuguese, but we want it to be real socialism, A. Cunhal remarked in conclusion.

GORYUNOV ON EEC PROTECTIVE 'JOINT MEASURES'

LD031526 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 3 Mar 82

["Dangerous Dependence" -- TASS headline by TASS commentator Feliks Goryunov]

[Text] Moscow, 3 March, TASS -- The West European press is giving much prominence to "joint measures" to protect the economies of the EEC countries against U.S. policy in the monetary and financial field. Judging by the agreements reached during the summit meeting between the West German chancellor and the French president and the latter's talks in Rome, these "measures" are to ensure that lending rates be kept below those in the United States, the flow of capital overseas cut off and the West European currencies' rates prevented from dropping sharply as compared with the U.S. dollar.

It is not clear so far if the three members of the "Ten" will be able to kill the three birds with one stone but LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, for example, says, citing business circles, that the "measures," proposed by Bonn and Paris are nothing more than a political operation, which was designed above all to mollify the public.

The governments of the EEC countries, which are members of the "European snake," have accumulated sufficient experience of stabilising the rates of their currencies and ensuring bank regulation to cushion, if not neutralise, the impact of the high lending rates in the international monetary markets on the economic situation in the old world.

But it is hardly probable that the "joint measures" will be able to steer the West European economies out of the crisis, matched with the great depression of the 1930's as regards the recession in industry and the scope of unemployment, in the near future because they are directed against the consequences rather than the cause of the current difficulties, which come as a result of U.S. policy.

The reason why bank lending rates are so high on both sides of the Atlantic lies in the militarist ambitions of the White House which has set the Pentagon budget going through the roof. Even Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, admits that the U.S. budget deficit, caused by huge military spending, "leaves little room for any real economic revival." The London-based FINANCIAL TIMES predicts that the deficit of 100 billion dollars will grow further and, as early as this year, be bigger than the deficit which was recorded in the mid-1970s in the Western states' trade with the OPEC countries and which then created difficult problems for the economies of the industrialised Western states.

Not only U.S. but also West European bankers have to finance the Pentagon. The more money the Pentagon will spend on new missiles, aircraft carriers, the Rapid Deployment Force and binary gases, the more money the U.S. Treasury will have to borrow in monetary markets, and, consequently, the deeper the recession and unemployment will be there.

This dependence of the economic situation in the world capitalist system on the U.S. President's policy of a hawk is known well in the Common Market capitals, but the proper conclusions are not drawn there. It appears that despite all the troubles unleased on the old world's population by Washington's reckless policy, the West European leaders still regard Atlantic solidarity to be more important.

ZAMYATIN ATTENDS FRG DISARMAMENT COLLOQUIUM

Zamyatin, Burt Speak

LD031222 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Tutzing, (Bavaria), 3 Mar, TASS -- An exchange of views on possibilities and ways to ensure peace and on the dangers which the arms race, the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction are fraught with is going on in this Bavarian town at the current international colloquium "The Ensurance of Peace Through Disarmament." The colloquium has been convened on the initiative of a number of West German organisations.

The participants in the colloquium -- prominent political figures, parliamentarians, scientists, representatives of religious organisations, and diplomats from a number of European countries as well as the USA -- are discussing both the problem of nuclear-missile armaments and of limiting them, and matters connected with chemical weapons which the Pentagon and NATO strategists specially count upon lately.

All those who in their speeches touched upon the subject of chemical weapons pointed out the fanatically cruel character of this means of the mass annihilation of people. This was admitted in words by U.S. official spokesmen as well. However, as has been shown by a speech made at the forum by Richard Burt, a senior official of the U.S. Department of State, U.S. policy in this matter is hypocritical throughout.

As if forgetting that the U.S. Army is equipped with huge stocks of chemical weapons the depots of which are sited in the FRG's territory as well, Richard Burt tried to prove that the USA "has to" further speed up the race of chemical armaments, and to create new types of such weapons, for example, binary ones, in reply to a mythical "Soviet threat." Justifying the chemical "rearmament" of the USA, the U.S. representative distorted real facts replacing them by deliberate inventions as to an alleged repeated use of toxic agents by the Soviet Union.

The untenability of attempts at proving the unprovable was pointed out in a speech made at the colloquium by the leader of the Soviet delegation, Leonid Zamyatin, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, president of the "USSR-FRG" Society.

He recalled that it was the USA which conducted a war with the use of chemical weapons against the Vietnamese people, and not the Soviet Union. Up to now the population of that country have been suffering from the consequences of that war. Preparation is now getting under way in the USA to produce the newest type of chemical weapons -- binary ones.

Thousands of millions of dollars have already been assigned for those purposes. A competition has been announced among chemical enterprises in the USA for the placing of orders for the production of such weapons. As the Soviet representative pointed out, the weapons are intended for deployment first of all in Western Europe, in Italy and the FRG, in particular. By no means fortuitous is the stand of the Government of the USA which was the only state to refuse to vote for a resolution on the prohibition of chemical weapons at the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The Soviet Union's stand in this matter as well is clear and principled. The USSR is ready to immediately sign a treaty on non-use of chemical weapons, on their prohibition and destruction. The question remains whether the USA is ready for this.

A lively discussion is going on at the colloquium. The discussion is arousing a growing interest among the West German public.

Wischnewski Receives Zamyatin

LD031642 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Mar, TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the Social Democratic party of Germany Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski has received member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin and held a conversation with him on some of the issues of disarmament and European security.

FRG'S LAMBDORFF CITED ON EAST-WEST TRADE

PM031719 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Minister's Statement"]

[Text] Washington -- Otto Lambsdorff, FRG minister of economics, has given a press conference at Washington's National Press Club.

Touching on U.S. attempts to force West European countries to apply a range of economic "sanctions" and a trade embargo against the Soviet Union and Poland he said that the advocates of such a policy "should ask themselves the question: Will we not be hurting ourselves more than the country against which the embargo will be directed?"

Reminding those present of the failure of the grain embargo which the United States once imposed on grain sales to the Soviet Union, the West German minister pointed out that, "as history shows, such measures have no lasting effect." Lambsdorff stressed that you cannot talk in the language of economic threats with a country which creates satellites and is capable of producing for itself the equipment needed to meet its own needs.

Pointing out the danger of trying to break the West's present trade links with the socialist countries as a way of applying "political pressure" he said: "We are convinced that existing agreements must be honored."

There is no rational alternative to developing normal trade and political relations between the Western countries and the socialist camp, he stressed. This trade is in the Western countries' economic interests, helping to create jobs, especially given the current economic recession. But we have never thought of our "Ostpolitik" and detente in primarily economic terms. We think that detente is needed in the interests of the peoples and of peace.

FRG CP CITED ON REFUSAL OF VISA FOR COSMONAUT

LD032132 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Mar, TASS -- The German Communist Party executive today launched a strong protest against the refusal of the West German authorities to grant an entry visa to member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova. She was to have taken part in functions devoted to the International Women's Day at the invitation of the German Communist Party.

Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, the first woman-cosmonaut, is known and respected all over the world, stresses a statement of the party executive. She was a welcome guest in many countries. By refusing to grant her an entry visa, the West German Government damages the prestige of the Federal Republic of Germany, the statement says.

The German Communist Party regards the step of the West German authorities as a glaring violation of the accords existing between West Germany and the Soviet Union.

TURKISH TU OFFICIAL VIEWS TRIAL OF DISK LEADERS

LD030236 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Report on interview granted by Hasan Ozkan, chairman of the Federation of Association of Turkish Workers Employed in the Federal Republic of Germany, to an unidentified correspondent -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Our correspondent first asked Ozkan what he thought the crime was of the trade union leaders being tried in Istanbul. Hasan Ozkan replied: The indictment is 817 pages long. We, too, are curious to know what kind of crime the trade unionists, who are being tried for their lives, have actually committed. We have studied each page carefully. The prosecutor says on page 15 of the indictment: This indictment has been prepared not on the basis of a crime actually committed but on the basis of a crime threatened. What this amounts to is to present a crime that has not yet been committed as a crime that constitutes a danger in the future.

The leaders of the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Trade Unions [DISK] are being tried for defending peace. It is being claimed that peace is defended by the Soviet Union, that peace is the foreign policy of the Soviet Union; therefore, DISK in Turkey is defending peace and therefore the policy of the Soviets [words indistinct]. We, as workers, enthusiastically hail the fact that the Soviet Union holds peace as the core of its foreign policy.

We, as workers and toilers, have a vested interest in peace; therefore, we find it vary natural -- as do other trade union organizations -- that trade unions and trade union organizations defend peace. We decisively reject the notion that this may constitute a crime.

What we read on page 107 of the indictment caused considerable amazement. The prosecutor says in this indictment that DISK has militants who are hit men, who are murderers. We want to ask every sensible person: If DISK has such militants, can anyone cite a single instance, a single case, of a crime or murder or massacre perpetrated by them? DISK does have militants, but they struggle for peace and democracy, not for killing.

Hasan Ozkan was asked about what repercussions the trial in Istanbul has had in Federal Germany. Hasan Ozkan said: We, as the democratic mass organization of workers from Turkey now working in Germany, we held an extraordinary session of the General Administrative Council of all of our member organizations on 9 January. The first item on our agenda was the strengthening of solidarity with trade unions in Federal Germany. All our colleagues, our members and workers, secured the cooperation of their fellow trade unionists to protest against the Turkish junta. While these activities continued, we organized a torchlight parade of thousands of people in 30 towns in Federal Germany to further the scope of these protests. We can say, briefly, that there are important developments in solidarity with trade unionists in Federal Germany. We feel [word indistinct] about this. It is only when this development, when this international solidarity, grows stronger that we will be able to save the [words indistinct].

We will continue our struggle in this field. We will not permit the execution of the 52 trade unionists in the dungeons of the junta.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TURKEY CITED

PM031111 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Ye. Kalyadina article under the rubric "Our Commentary":"Turkey: Democracy Against the Wall"]

[Text] For 2 months now the trial of 52 leaders and activists in DISK -- the Turkish Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Trade Unions -- has been continuing in Istanbul. The military prosecutor's office is accusing the leaders of this, the country's second-largest trade union association in membership terms (before the 12 September 1980 military coup it included about 600,000 workers), of "the attempted unconstitutional seizure of power and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat by violent means." All the accused -- they include DISK General Chairman A. Basturk and General Secretary F. Isiklar -- face the death sentence.

In seeking legal approval for the sentence they have already virtually passed, the military authorities do not disdain the grossest violations of judicial norms. After the judges had quashed, one after the other, the lawyers' lawful appeals, the latter refused to perform their defense functions. Moreover, it has become known that frequent attempts are made to extract confessions from the accused by using torture. "Beatings, sleep deprivation, electric shocks (for 10 days the DISK general secretary was kept chained to a chair and blindfolded) -- those are just a few of the interrogation methods used," two Greek lawyers who attended the trial in Istanbul say.

However, to this day the organizers of the trial have been unable to cite any specific facts confirming DISK's intention to "overthrow the existing system in Turkey." During the investigation the military prosecutor managed to charge the accused only with organizing strikes at enterprises and maintaining contacts with the WFTU and with Soviet trade unions." "In fact, "the Greek newspaper RIZOSPASTIS writes, "the DISK leaders are being tried by no means for terrorism but for activity in defense of the Turkish people's interests." Indeed, this has been confirmed by the prosecutors themselves, stating that "even if DISK did not commit crimes, nonetheless it presents a threat by the very fact of its existence."

When a group of military men headed by Gen K. Evren carried out a coup d'etat on 12 September 1980, it explained this by reference to the need to end the terror and anarchy afflicting the country. It was for precisely this purpose that the military, they claimed, halted the operation of the Constitution, disbanded all political parties and banned many public organizations, including DISK.

On coming to power the army actively set about imposing order and combating those who had indeed kept the entire country in fear for a long time. "Before the coup we passed through hell," one Turkish journalist tells. "Every day fierce fighting occurred on the streets, every day 20-30 people were being killed." It was above all the neofascist National Action Party headed by A. Turkes which was behind these crimes. Its young thugs have the murder of over 700 Turkish citizens on their bloody score sheet. Extremists from leftist Maoist organizations acted in unison with the rightwing thugs.

But after a while the military goddess of justice began increasingly frequently bringing down her sword on representatives of democratic trade union organizations. Thus B. Norman, general president of the Turkish Labor Party, was sentenced in absentia by the authorities to a little over 8 years' imprisonment and was then deprived of Turkish citizenship. The same sentence was passed on (G. Gaeioglu), general president of the Teachers' Unity and Solidarity Society ("TOB-DER"). Some 50 leaders of this society were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, charged with "conducting communist propaganda." Since mid-December last year the trial of 233 members of the Turkish Communist Party has been under way in the city of Golcuk. They all face prison terms of up to 20 years just for being communists. A similar case was initiated recently against 206 members of the Turkish Communist Party at an Ankara military tribunal. The military authorities' struggle against terrorism is in fact becoming a "crusade" against communism.

Opens calls for physical reprisals against the communists and the annihilation of the entire leftwing movement in Turkey are being heard increasingly frequently.

"A veritable war is underway in Turkey, a war which the dictatorial regime is waging against the people," the French newspaper L'HUMANITE wrote recently. "But is it waging it alone? These questions are now being asked by many political commentators who are following events in Turkey, drawing attention to the fact that the stepping up of the Turkish authorities' attacks on the progressive patriotic forces coincides with an increase in Washington's diplomatic activity with respect to Turkey. Thus, U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, who has openly expressed his admiration for "what the Turkish junta has done to restore peace in the country," visited Ankara in mid-December. Not long before the European council in Strasbourg denounced the Turkish military leadership's actions and called for an official investigation into human rights violations, Weinberger stated without a trace of embarrassment that "where law and order prevail, human rights can only flourish." No less eloquent is the recent statement by (John Speyn), U.S. ambassador to Turkey [title as published], to the effect that "the generals should not in too much of a hurry to return to democracy."

Well, the unconditional U.S. approval of the Turkish military authorities' actions is not surprising. After all, the United States now assigns Turkey a special role in its military plans, seeking to turn it into a reliable bridgehead for aggression in the Near and Middle East.

Understandably, U.S. support for the Turkish authorities is not restricted merely to words. Thus, as a result of the Pentagon chief's visit to Ankara an accord was reached on creating a "joint group on defense questions" to expand U.S.-Turkish military cooperation. C. Weinberger also discussed there the question of stockpiling weapons and combat equipment on Turkish territory for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces.

This does not tally with the course proclaimed by Ankara toward strengthening friendly relations with other states. And it will scarcely prove useful, either, for the solution of Turkey's numerous domestic problems.

ISRAEL'S ROLE IN U.S. GLOBAL STRATEGY VIEWED

LD040046 Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar, TASS -- A war menace is hanging over the Middle East, the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly writes in its March 5 issue. The weekly points out that "the American administration is not in any way less responsible for the situation than the Israeli Government." "The Reagan administration is least of all concerned for the needs of preserving peace. On the contrary, it is obviously threatening Arabs with aggression. None other than Haig proclaimed the PLO, the main target of Israel's blow, a 'terrorist organization', thus justifying such a blow. Is the United States not doing everything possible to undermine the unity of Arab peoples opposed to Israeli militarism?"

It is common knowledge, the article says, that the giant American arms deliveries feed Tel Aviv's aggressiveness. It is less known that the point at issue has since long been not only weapons, but also military-industrial technology. "Israeli-manufactured arms are intended to be handed over on the spot to the American Rapid Deployment Force designated for operations in the Middle East. This interventionist force become an important prop ensuring the positions of the Israeli Army in case [word indistinct] a new war against Arabs. It is clear that without Washington's 'green light', it is very unlikely that such a war can be launched.

"The Reagan administration is seeking to integrate Israel deeper in its global strategy and use it as a tool of implementing the U.S. imperious designs," the weekly points out. "Tel Aviv is assuming such a function. But in return, it wants direct American assistance in carrying out its own expansionist plans. This is the 'explosive mixture' of aggressive aspirations which may cause an explosion. And this explosion is the more possible for Israel's intention to finally lay its hands on the lands it has earlier seized, is heightening ever more tension in the Golan Heights and the Jordan West Bank, the scenes of unabated popular disturbances."

The NEW TIMES stresses in this connection that it is especially important today to strengthen Arab unity. It is important to mobilise world public opinion. Otherwise, the Middle East [words indistinct] towards war.

WEINBERGER'S MIDDLE EAST TRIP TERMED FAILURE

PM031739 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Feb 82 p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "Concerning a Certain Trip"]

[Text] The American administration is still focusing its gaze on the region of the Near East and the Persian Gulf, sending its envoys there one after another. This time it was pentagon Chief C. Weinberger who was sent on a Near East tour. The real purpose of his trip, as the Arab press noted, was to try to consolidate and extend the American military presence in the region, in particular in the oil-rich Persian Gulf, and to obtain the use of new bases for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces. At the same time it was noted that the White House, making use of the invented pretext of the "Soviet military threat," is still nurturing plans for knocking together a military-strategic alliance in the region under U.S. auspices with the participation of certain Arab countries, as well as Israel.

The U.S. defense secretary's route passed through Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan. On the eve of his trip, the New York TIMES explained the choice of states for Weinberger's visit in this way. Saudi Arabia is the most influential and richest country in the region, and its further involvement in military cooperation with Washington would undoubtedly strengthen American positions on the Arabian Peninsula. Oman has made its air and naval bases available to the Pentagon, which is using them actively. Jordan, in the opinion of Pentagon strategists, has the best trained army among the Arab countries, and deliveries of American weapons to it could help strengthen American influence in the country.

These were the questions Weinberger discussed on his visits to Riyadh, Muscat and Amman in turn. According to AFP, the only positive result for Washington to come out of the Pentagon chief's 3-day talks with Saudi leaders was Riyadh's intention to give concrete form to its military ties with the United States, expressed in the decision to create a joint military commission. Within the framework of this commission it is planned to hold regular -- 6-monthly -- meetings of defense ministers, which in the American side's opinion, will make it possible to coordinate Saudi and U.S. efforts for the "defense" of the Persian Gulf zone.

Weinberger met with no difficulties in Muscat. Sultan Qabus of Oman, who is gambling on American weapons and dollars, reaffirmed his readiness to "extend privileges to the American Armed Forces" -- privileges which lie in granting the Pentagon unlimited right of access to Omani military bases.

But failure to lay in wait for the U.S. defense secretary in Amman. During his stay there he generously promised deliveries of sophisticated military hardware, including F-16 planes and Hawk-1 missiles, demanding Jordan's support for the Camp David process in exchange. It is reported that Amman would not mind receiving the military hardware, but refuses to join in the separate deal.

And the Reagan administration's attempt to knock together a so-called "strategic alliance" in the Near East under U.S. leadership and with an anti-Soviet thrust ended in complete failure, according to Arab observers. Like Secretary of State A. Haig a little earlier, C. Weinberger failed to secure the least progress in this field. In all three Arab capitals he was lavish with anti-Soviet rhetoric, intimidating his interloctors with a future "Russian occupation of the Near East oilfields in the next few years." The Pentagon needed these absurd fabrications to persuade Persian Gulf countries to join with Israel in the "strategic alliance" to rebuff the "Soviet military threat." The United States, for its part, is prepared to take this "alliance" under its protection, sending units of the Rapid Deployment Forces to the Near East in a "very short space of time."

But Weinberger's bellicose appeals met with no enthusiasm in Riyadh or Amman. "In talks with journalists," the Washington POST indicates, "Saudi officers unfailingly stressed their concern in connection with the possibility of the American Rapid Deployment Forces being sent into the region. One Saudi general, the newspaper notes, stated that he and many other officers regard the United States as "a much greater threat to our oil than the Soviet Union."

As you see, Weinberger's tour of a number of Near Eastern countries brought Washington no particular dividends. Nor could it have done so. In its Near East policy the Reagan administration openly disregards the Arab peoples' interests, pursuing only its own selfish goals and protecting the Arabs' worse enemy -- Zionist Israel. After all, while the Pentagon chief was putting himself out to show friendship with the Arabs, the United States not only voted against a resolution in the United Nations condemning Israel's illegal annexation of the Golan Heights, which was adopted by the vast majority of votes, but it also announced an increase in annual military aid to Tel Aviv of another $300 million bringing it up to $1.7 billion. That is the true nature of Washington's Near East policy.

PRAVDA NOTES U.S. CONCERN OVER SITUATION IN GHANA

LD010838 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar (TASS) -- One of the most characteristic features of today's Ghana is enthusiasm displayed by the overwhelming majority of the population with regard to the new political line of the military leadership, PRAVDA writes today in a dispatch from Accra. The newspaper, commenting on the results of the activities of Jerry Rawlings-led Provisional National Defence Council which came to power two months ago, stresses that the council regards establishment of democratic orders in the country as one of its tasks. The formation of people's committees in defence of the revolution is the most important step in this direction. They are being set up throughout Ghana at enterprises, institutions and residential districts. The people's committees are assigned the task of fighting corruption and abuses, and controlling implementation of the council's decisions.

Pointing out displeasure felt towards the developments in Ghana abroad, PRAVDA draws attention to the fact that a task force of "experts" on Ghana has been set up at the U.S. State Department. A State Department spokesman announced that the United States is closely watching the situation in that country. Washington explains such actions by its concern for the security of Americans working in Ghana.

Imperialist powers are in fact worried by other things. A trend towards reviewing the principles of relations with Western monopolies in favour of Africans has become apparent in Ghana. Jerry Rawlings declared that plunderous agreements with transnational corporations should be changed. This, rather than the problem of "violation of democratic freedoms", which does not suit the Western world. [as received]

TASS VIEWS ZIMBABWE-BRITISH TALKS IN SALISBURY

LD261816 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Salisbury, 26 Feb, TASS -- Talks between Zimbabwean leaders and visiting British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington have revealed radical differences in their appraisal of the situation in the south of Africa.

Speaking in Salisbury, the British foreign secretary tried to advocate the proposals of the "contact group" for Namibia. These proposals have been put forward by the five leading Western powers, including Britain, to counter Resolution 435 of the United Nations Secutity Council. He insisted that all front-line states conduct talks on the Namibian problem on the basis of these "initiatives," since allegedly there were no alternative to them at the time. Lord Carrington strongly recommended that African nations take into account the interests of "all sides" on the issue, clearly meaning South African racists. By declaring that armed operations could not lead to the attainment of independence by Namibia, Lord Carrington thus questioned the lawfulness of the struggle waged by the patriots of the Southwest Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) against South African occupationists.

In his reply speech Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende demanded that Western powers stop all support to South Africa occupying Namibia. He said that Pretoria did not want the talks to be a success and was simply delaying the granting of independence to that African country. He reaffirmed the adherence of Zimbabwe to the cause of eliminating all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination.

Witness Mangwende stressed that South African racists and the enemies of independent Zimbabwe were hatching plans for overthrowing the government of the republic.

Witness Mangwende said that the Pretoria regime contined its attempts to destabilise the situation in front-line states.

Staging acts of sabotage and subversion, the Pretoria regime was escalating its barbarous acts of aggression against Angola and Mozambique. The minister expressed concern over the decision of the European Economic Community (EEC) member-states to suspend economic cooperation with Angola and Mozambique. The foreign minister of Zimbabwe pointed to the significance of restructuring world economic relations so as to enable the developing countries to achieve genuine independence in that field.

ZIONIST GROUPS BLAMED FOR ATTACK IN KAMPALA

LD251442 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Kampala, 25 Feb, TASS -- An armed attack of antigovernment elements on the Ugandan capital on the night of February 22-23 had ended in an abysmal failure of the attempt, said Peter Otai, minister of state for defence of Uganda. Speaking here at a meeting with the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Kampala, he said that after the attack staged by reactionary forces had been quelled the situation in the capital had returned to normal. He added that the government had decided not to introduce a curfew.

The minister said that open armed subversive activities against the government had been going on since last February, exactly at the time attacks had been staged on a number of military installations and police stations in Kampala. Peter Otai said that self-styled "movements" linked with Israeli Zionist and certain circles in the West were responsible for those attacks and the latest anti-government action. The New York TIMES has confirmed that one of such "movements" is led by former Interior Minister E. Kayira who is known for his links with Israel.

This is by far not the first instance of interference of Zionist Israel in the affairs of independent Uganda. As is known, in July 1976 Israeli commandos made a piratic raid on the Ugandan Entebbe Airport.

A communique published here by the Ministry of Defence says that during the latest armed attack on the capital 67 bandits were killed and more than ten wounded.

Kampala is calm, the communique says. Offices, banks, and shops are functioning as usual. Ground and air transport is working normally. The Ugandan Army elements which took part in quelling the armed provication and subsequent mopping up operations have returned to their barracks.

SOVIET SHIP DELIVERS MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO ANGOLA

WA240819 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Performing its international duty, the crew of the motorship "Nikolay Shvernik" has delivered needed cargo -- medicines, tents and stretchers, a gift of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Society to Luanda for the people of the southern regions of Angola who have suffered from the aggression of the South African racists. A meeting was held on board ship in this connection. It was attended by the crew, a 30-man delegation of the Angolan Red Cross Society and newspaper, radio and television correspondents.

A. Khudzhashvili, captain of the motorship, welcomed the guests on behalf of the crew and reported that the sailors were very pleased that they had been entrusted with delivering this gift cargo to the friendly Angolan people. The meeting was addressed by V. Loginov, USSR ambassador in the People's Republic of Angola. He said that the cargo brought by the motorship "Nikolay Shvernik" was a gift from the Soviet public to the heroic Angolan people. Words of gratitude to the Soviet people for the constant disinterested interntional assistance were addressed by D. Fragozo, general secretary of the Angolan Red Cross Society.

After the meeting, the Angolan delegation toured the ship. The captain described to the guests the work of the sailors on the Africa route, the crew's labor traditions and the life and activity of N.M. Shvernik, whose name the ship bears. The guests were presented with souvenirs.

'AGGRESSIVE' U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY CONDEMNED

LD031628 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 3 Mar 82

[By TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar, TASS — The tangle of keen tension brought about in Central America and the Caribbean by U.S. growing military interference in El Salvador and by U.S. aggressive policy with regard to Cuba and Nicaragua gives rise to serious concern in Latin American countries. A particular concern is aroused by the circumstance that the Washington administration, as has been reaffirmed by the recent speech made by President Reagan in the Organization of American States (OAS) and by the speech by Secretary of State Alexander Haig at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on March 2, stubbornly refuses to look for possibilities for a peaceful political settlement of the conflict situation which has developed in the region and which is fraught with a dangerous outburst. Washington continues to follow the course which relies on military force, gross diktat, provocations and slander.

It is noteworthy that official Washington is trying to bury in oblivion the proposals which President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico put forward during his visit to Nicaragua and the realisation of which could lead to the establishment of a climate of detente, peace, democracy and stability in Central America and the Caribbean. Foreign state and political figures and the press, including the U.S. one, have paid attention to the fact that President Reagan in his speech in the OAS not only failed to give any reply to the constructive proposals of the head of the Mexican state but also fully ignored them. As far as Secretary of State Alexander Haig is concerned, he, so to say, dotted the i's and crossed the t's by refusing to take a road of the political solution of problems through equal negotiations in keeping with the Mexican president's proposals which have been supported by the governments of Cuba and Nicaragua. Moreover, Alexander Haig, having passed the Mexican proposals over in silence after the U.S. President, at the same time went to a direct forgery. He asserted that Cuba and Nicaragua allegedly reject efforts of the USA which ostensibly tried to get into contact with them and suggested finding some way out to end the confrontation. Everything is put upside down in these assertions.

It is well known that Cuba has never refused to discuss its differences with other countries on the basis of mutual respect and equality. Way back in November last year Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of Cuba, met in Mexico with the U.S. secretary of state. The Cuban representative clearly stated at the meeting that Cuba can hold talks with the USA but does not intend to renounce its own principles. Cuba's realistic stand was set out in utmost clarity in the message to the president of Mexico from Fidel Castro, expressing full unanimity with the striving of the head of the Mexican state for ensuring peace based on respect for the peoples' right to sovereignty in Central America and the Caribbean and for creating conditions for full self-determination of peoples and for effecting those political and social changes which they themselves will deem necessary through democratic expression of will.

The Government of Nicaragua has likewise repeatedly expressed readiness to maintain friendly relations with the USA and to start talks on any problem worrying the two sides. This is stated in particular in Nicaragua's latest proposals concerning a settlement of the situation in Central America.

Such are facts. As for Alexander Haig's inventions accompanied with new provocative, slanderous attacks against Cuba and Nicaragua, they only confirm that the Washington administration for the sake of attaining its imperialist goals counts on undermining peace in Central America and the Caribbean. Virtually rejecting the Mexican proposals which have been taken with much satisfaction by the broadest circles of the Latin American public, the Washington administration thereby showed again that it is unwilling to reckon with the aspiration of the peoples of the countries of the Western Hemisphere for peace, democracy and social progress.

SUPPORT FOR LOPEZ PORTILLO PEACE PLAN CITED

PY031417 Moscow to Cuba in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] News coming from Central America shows that the situation is worsening in that region. The repressive policy against the population imposed by the pro-Yankee government junta continues in El Salvador. The radio station of the Salvadoran patriots, Venceremos, has stated that the United States is preparing [words indistinct] an intervention in El Salvador to support the Junta. There are reports on the arrival in Honduras of U.S. F-130 Hercules military transport airplanes carrying soldiers of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

The U.S. destroyer ("Sheron") was sent to the Salvadoran coast. Airplanes flown by U.S. pilots drop napalm bombs over the villages of the Salvadoran departments of Chelatenango and San Vicente.

Simultaneously, the plans for political and military operations against Cuba and Nicaragua are openly prepared in Washington.

In his recent speech before the OAS Assembly, U.S. President Ronald Reagan confirmed the following: To conceal the plans of subversive operations against Cuba and Nicaragua, and the interference in Salvadoran affairs and in other Central American countries, Reagan once again repeated the slanderous U.S. propaganda about the so-called export of violent revolution, and spoke at length again on the alleged supply of Soviet and Cuban weapons to the Salvadoran rebels through Nicaraguan territory. Under these conditions, the situation is artifically aggravated by the United States in that region declared by Reagan [word indistinct] strategically and commercially important for the United States.

The peace proposals presented by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo have given rise to great interest. He proposed a cease-fire through talks to avoid bloodshed. He urged the United States to renounce further threats or troops to Nicaragua. He proposed the beginning of peaceful and constructive talks with Cuba.

Lopez Portillo's proposals were received positively by the governments of Cuba and Nicaragua. Cuban Premier Fidel Castro stated that his country is ready to cooperate with the achievement of these objectives if the U.S. Government decides to voice guarantees that it will not attack its neighbors, in view of its continual threats, and to halt its support for genocidal regimes.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar also adhered to the proposals presented by the Mexican president.

Criticizing the U.S. policy toward Central America, the Colombian periodical (?CRUSH) states that the progressive world trends cannot keep maintaining an indifferent position toward the massive murder of innocent persons (?instigated) by Washington.

Canadian Secretary of State Mark MacGuigan also withdrew from Washington's position regarding the people's intervention against the dictatorial regimes in the Caribbean Basin.

The Nicaraguan periodical BARRICADA, commenting on Reagan's speech before the Organization of American States, said that the U.S. President is absolutely incapable of offering other alternatives for the solution of the crisis in the region.

In answer to the peace proposal presented by revolutionary Nicaragua, the Mexican president and the president of the Cuban State Council -- the periodical states -- Washington reflects its stubborness by maintaining its position of force and threatening the security of the Central American and Caribbean nations.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH ECUADOR CP LEADERS 3 MAR

LD031904 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar, TASS -- Alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev met at the CPSU Central Committee today with a delegation of the Communist Party of Ecuador, including the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador, Rene Mosquera, and member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador Milton Jijon Saavedra.

The comrades from Ecuador told about the situation in their country, the struggle of the popular masses for profound socio-economic changes, against imperialism and oligarchy. They pointed out the important significance of the decisions of the recently held 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Ecuador, for the organizational strengthening of the party, the growth of its influence, intensification of the activities of communist to protect the basic interests of the working class, of all the working people, for broader democracy and the strengthening of national sovereignty.

The Soviet side informed the other about the basic directions in the home and foreign policy of the CPSU, about the work of the party to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, about implementing the assignments of the eleventh five-year period. It was stressed that the CPSU, despite the massive actions of imperialism to whip up tensions and war hysteria, consistently continues to pursue the carrying out of the peace programme for the eighties, to work for carrying out Leonid Brezhnev's new initiatives aimed at preserving detente, ending the arms race and preventing war.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Ecuador said that the consistent pursuit by the CPSU of a peace-loving foreign policy course serves as an effective barrier in the way of the achievement by the present U.S. administration and its NATO allies of militarist plans, and is a decisive factor of safeguarding peace and security of the peoples. Ecuadoran comrades spoke highly about the achievements of real socialism, stressing that in the present international situation they are of historic significance for the cause of peace and progress, for the whole of the liberation movement.

In the course of an exchange of opinions, the two sides resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of the ruling circles of the USA, the slanderous anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign unleashed by those circles and their attempts to interfere in the affairs of sovereign states and to dictate their will through economic and political pressure and military blackmail. They declared their solidarity with the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada, with the struggle of the patriots of El Salvador and Guatemala for the freedom and independence of their countries.

The meeting was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

DESERTIONS IN SALVADORAN ARMY REPORTED

PY030235 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The anti-junta feelings are gradually growing in the Salvadoran Armed Forces. These feelings are frequently shown by the defection of military members to the side of the insurgents.

This week, 15 soldiers of the (Paisal) garrison located within the capital's perimeter left the fascist junta. It takes a great deal of courage to decide to turn the weapons against the junta. The fascists mercilessly eliminate those who are caught. For example, on 7 February six soldiers of the 3d Brigade of San Miguel were executed in that city. Repressive measures of this kind have also taken place in other garrisons.

The fascist military group wants to put an end to any opposition to the armed forces through terror and by undermining the patriotic feelings of the [word indistinct]. However, the repressions have been useless. Soldiers, individually and in groups, are leaving the army. They find that their military duty is to defend their people against genocide.

A part of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, in an effort to put an end to the extermination of the civilian population and stop the criminal war against the people, supported the program for a political solution proposed by the Democratic Revolutionary Front and the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front]. At the beginning of February a large group of the San Carlos Military Brigade submitted a demand for a start of negotiations based on the proposals of the patriotic forces. The military patriots support the political solution program because it will be able to save the Salvadoran Armed Forces from definitely becoming a militarized group of criminals and from being liquidated by the revolutinary people.

The program comprises a democratic reorganization of the armed forces. The new armed forces must be made up of officers and soldiers who are not responsible for the crimes and genocide committed against the people, and be made up as well as of FMLN officers and fighters.

However, the junta and its Yankee protectors are driving the Salvadoran (?army) to a different destiny. Former Sergeant (Jose Rosales), who left the army in mid-1981, said: I was beginning to realize I was going crazy due to the nightmares of the daily murders, but I could not run away from the bloodshed. The principle prevailing here is unique: Either you will or you are killed.

SANTA FE MEETING SUPPORTS EL SALVADOR REBELS

PM031639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Hands Off Central America!"]

[Text] Santa Fe, New Mexico -- There were more than 500 U.S. National Lawyers Guild delegates in the hall along with members of the Santa Fe public. The lights went out. The titles appeared on the screen: "Attack on America." Who is doing the attacking? The Reds, of course.

"After Cuba and Nicaragua," runs the somber commentary, "the Soviets plan to take El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico. Then they will hit America itself."

To the writers of this movie fabrication, concocted by the so-called "Coalition for Peace Through Strength," the people struggling against antipopular dictatorial regimes and for the social liberation of their motherland are merely bandits and terrorists allegedly supported and armed by Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union. Now we have Washington's UN representative Mrs J. Kirkpatrick and the White House incumbent himself stating on the screen that they intend to uphold "freedom and democracy" in Central Europe, while threatening Cuba and Nicaragua with "retaliatory measures."

"We showed you this movie to give you an idea of the gross fabrications and slander Washington politicians resort to in an attempt to justify support for antipopular, anti-communist regimes," (J. Rasmussen), leader of the National Lawyers Guild Commission for Central America, said to the audience. "They are in the process of involving our country in a second Vietnam."

"Those who try to portray us as bandits are liars," Alfredo (Monge), representative of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front, angrily exclaimed. "Our movement contains various opposition organizations -- workers, peasants, members of the intelligentsia.

The entire people are on our side because we are struggling for democracy and social progress. And it is the Washington politicans with their increased military aid for the Junta who are to blame for the continuing Salvadoran tragedy."

The struggle against the Lucas Garcia dictatorship is growing, said Francisco (la Ru), representative of the Guatemalan patriotic forces. Four major rebel organizations have just formed a united front. Trying to hold on to power, the military is resorting to mass repression. More than 70 Guatemalans die at its hands every day. Entire villages are being destroyed, primarily Indian villages.

The audience is given the truth about the Nicaraguan revolution by Ernesto Castillo, minister of justice in the Nicaraguan Government:

"For decades my people struggled against the savage dictatorship of the Somoza family, which was backed by Washington bayonets and dollars. Despite all that, we want friendly relations with the U.S. people and their Government. But R. Reagan's administration is waging an undeclared war against us."

Here is what E. Castillo said in an interview for your correspondent.

"We have cast-iron proof that the CIA is knocking together on U.S. territory and in a number of Central American countries gangs made up of Somoza rabble. They are being sent into Nicaragua, where they are killing peaceful inhabitants and carrying out sabotage."

"It is not Managua, Havana or Moscow but Washington which is threatening this region," Central American specialist (R. Berbark) told the audience. "The purpose of White House military-political strategy is to suppress the revolutionary democratic process in El Salvador and Guatemala. To that end the administration is not only expanding military aid to the sagging dictatorial regimes and trying to intimidate Nicaragua and Cuba, but it is also planning intervention and is putting together an inter-American invasion force."

So honest America and the emissaries from the Central American countries are exposing Washington officialdom's propaganda fabrications, hypocrisy and pharisaism and revealing its true face.

The conference delegates' resolutions voiced solidarity with the Central American peoples' just struggle. They sharply condemned the White House for kindling militarist and anti-Soviet hysteria and sharply criticized the new budget and the administration's refusal to hold constructive talks on nuclear arms limitation and reduction.

ARMY PAPER EDITORIAL ON CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

AU031537 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Correct, Leninist Course"]

[Text] The swift passage of time has marked off a year since the memorable days of the 26th CPSU Congress, which ushered in a new stage of communist building. Soviet people are celebrating the anniversary of the congress in the atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm evoked by the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The patriotic movement for a fitting greeting of this significant date and for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1982 plan is becoming increasingly widespread and vigorous in the country.

What has the year since the congress been like? It has been a year of persistent ascent toward new heights of economic and social progress. Ascent along the road so brightly illumined by the collective wisdom of Lenin's party and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The time since the congress, the country's mighty labor rhythm, the results that have been achieved and the course of sociopolitical development cogently show the great vitality of the political conclusions and decisions of the 26th party congress and their increasing impact on the minds and actions of Soviet people.

As we think back to the days of the 26th CPSU Congress we note above all the spirit of exceptional unity and cohesion that reigned there, unity and cohesion that make our party mighty and invincible. The unity of the party ranks is the guarantee of all our successes. At the same time the congress vividly demonstrated Soviet society's constantly strengthening sociopolitical and ideological unity, the inviolable alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, the strength of the fraternal friendship among our country's peoples and the unity of the thoughts, aims and actions of the party and the entire people.

By all its decisions the congress confirmed over and over again that our party and the Soviet people, whom it leads, are focusing their efforts on two interconnected salients: one is communist creation and the other is the consolidation of peace.

Basing itself on and creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory and profoundly analyzing the results of the path that has been traveled, the 26th CPSU Congress put forward the economic, social, political and ideological tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties as a whole and formulated a precise strategy of forward motion, a course leading to great new achievements and victories.

Soviet people unanimously supported and wholeheartedly approved the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, which express the people's vital interests. Socialist competition flared up with new force in plants, and factories, at construction sites, in coal mines and at oilfields. The efforts of millions of people are today directed toward a creative quest for reserves, efficient work and the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. On the basis of the results of the all-union socialist competition to fulfill successfully the targets of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan 1,620 labor collectives have been deemed to be winners and have been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. Merging together like little streams to form a mighty river, these labor exploits advance our great common cause and powerfully accelerate the soviet land's onward movement to communism.

Despite the severe drought, which had an adverse effect on the development of agriculture and associated sectors, and despite the deterioration in the international situation through the fault of reactionary imperialist forces, the Soviet Union's economy developed dynamically and forged ahead in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. National income increased by R14 billion and industrial output by R21 billion.

About 200 major new state industrial enterprises were commissioned. The social program formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress is being consistently implemented. The population's real per capita income increased by 3.3 percent over the course of the year. Social consumption funds increased by R5 billion. The material situation of 4.5 million large families and 14 million pensioners was improved. About 2 million apartments were constructed.

The 26th CPSU Congress is also significant for the party and the people in that it comprehensively and profoundly examined the problems of developing the socialist way of life and our statehood and democracy on the basis of the new USSR Constitution, and questions of further improving methods of party leadership, intraparty life and party ideological work. The congress noted the need to radically restructure many sectors and spheres of ideological activity and set the task of really ensuring the unity of ideological and theoretical, political education, organizational and economic work.

Socialism looks forward, looks to the future. Programs for the development of production forces that stagger the imagination are being formulated and implemented in the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries. Naturally, in order to resolve the great creative tasks the socialist countries have a vital need of lasting peace of Earth.

The struggle for peace is a struggle against the aggressive policy and practice of imperialism, and above all U.S. imperialism. It is a struggle to curb the forces of aggression that are threatening all mankind with nuclear missile war. The danger of war has intensified through the fault of American imperialism, which is indulging in saber-rattling and is whipping up the arms race. Therefore, the 26th CPSU Congress noted, there is now no more important international task for our party, our people and all the world's peoples than the task of defending peace.

Our Leninist party and the Soviet Government are persistently and unswervingly implementing the peace program for the eighties formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress and are constantly putting forward new initiatives aimed at alleviating international tension, ending the arms race and securing disarmament, and averting a nuclear catastrophe.

While consistently defending world peace, the CPSU and the Soviet Government at the same time do not lose sight, for even a single day, of questions of strengthening the country's defense capability and the combat might of its armed forces, which guard the Soviet people's creative labor. Love of peace and a constant readiness to deal a resolute rebuff to any aggressor are fused together in the policy of Lenin's party.

This policy is warmly and unanimously supported by Soviet servicemen. True sons of the people, they are profoundly aware of their role and place in the ranks of the builders of communism and their personal responsibility for the reliable defense of socialism's gains, and they are responding with selfless martial labor to the high assessment made of the USSR's Armed Forces by the 26th Party Congress. In the time since the congress the army and the navy have taken another step forward in improving the combat readiness of units and ships. Field, air and marine skill has increased considerably. The Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential, which represents a firm fusion of a high level of technical equipment and personnel's military skill and invincible morale, has increased markedly. The strength of this potential and the Soviet Armed Forces' ability and readiness to discharge with honor their duty to defend the motherland were cogently demonstrated in the Zapad-81 exercises. This training year the servicemen want to scale new, greater heights in training and service in order to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with fitting deeds, great combat readiness and strong discipline. The efforts of all commanders, political organs and party organizations are directed toward this.

All Soviet society's life is today proceeding under the influence of the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress. With thousands of specific, cogent examples, that entire life demonstrates the strengthening and increase of the party's leading and directing role in the struggle to build communism.

The CPSU is growing, strengthening, maturing and constantly deepening its ties with the people's masses. The party's strength lies in unity with the people. The people's strength lies in unity with the party and in the party's leadership. "The 26th CPSU Congress decisions" the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR says, "are inspiring the working people of all the Soviet Union's nations and nationalities to new labor achievements in the name of the triumph of communism."

Our people are marching toward communism with confident, firm tread. And Soviet people do not merely believe but firmly know that their supreme goal will be achieved, the communist society will be built. We are convinced of this because we believe in the sacred truth of our ideals, Comrade L.I. Brezhenv said in his speech at the close of the 26th CPSU Congress. We are convinced of this because we know the inexhaustible might of our people. We are convinced of this because we know that our party's Marxist-Leninist course is the correct course.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CPSU CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

PM031559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Only Correct Course"]

[Excerpts] Exactly a year ago the whole country and all of progressive mankind greeted the opening in Moscow of our party's supreme forum -- its 26th congress. The peoples of the world hung on every word of the CPSU Central Committee report. Those words echoed a profound faith in the power of free labor, unshakeable optimism and a quiet confidence that everything planned would come to fruition. They echoed a passionate appeal for peace and the conviction that the peoples' reason will triumph over the arms race madness. They were words that even now elicit a warm response in the hearts of all honest people.

The past year has fully demonstrated the force and the importance of everything that was said and decided at the 26th CPSU Congress. The main political conclusion to have emerged in the time since the congress is that the Communist Party is steering the country forward on the only correct course -- Lenin's course.

Through the prism of the intervening period we can see particularly clearly just how profound and timely an analysis of the main trends in international relations was given by the 26th CPSU Congress. The people's of the world can now grasp in all its magnitude the humanity of the peace program for the eighties put forward by the Soviet Communists' supreme forum. Given the fact that aggressive imperialist forces are creating stormclouds on the international horizon and heightening tension, peace initiatives and proposals and the peace-loving policy of our party and state are more important than ever.

Each of us echoes over and over again the sentiments expressed a year ago from the congress rostrum: "Thank you, the party, for enabling peace to be preserved!"

When casting their minds back to those unforgettable days in February 1981, as was Lenin's wont, Soviet communists and all Soviet people focus their attention on the problems still to be solved and on shortcomings and omissions as yet unrevealed. A number of production associations and enterprises in certain industries failed to reach their 1981 plan targets for total output, for reducing the prime cost of that output and for increasing labor productivity. There are still places where economy measures are not being observed and where losses of working time are being allowed to occur.

All these things must come under the closest possible scrutiny from party committees and organizations. Every failure to reach state targets and to honor contract pledges, every breach of labor discipline and every manifestation of a casual and irresponsible attitude to work must be thoroughly analyzed.

The congress' admonition that "the immutable policy requirement -- everything in the name of man and everything for the good of man -- has been and remains the starting point for a party-minded and political approach to economics" and that therefore any deviation or irresponsible act first and foremost does material harm to Soviet people's living conditions, as well as doing considerable psychological damage, must be constantly borne in mind. Organizational and ideological education work must be geared toward getting it across to every worker that more than 1/5 of the total time in the 5-year plans's budget has already been used up and that every wasted minute is having a harmful effect and reducing our scope for making up for lost opportunities. Clinching the success of the second year of the 5-year plan, having greater scope for remedying existing shortcomings and ultimately making a major contribution to implementing the 26th party congress instructions concreted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum hinges on making maximum use of every second of working time.

Soviet people are solving great and crucial tasks. The path of social progress has already been a difficult one, especially for those blazing the trail. But in everything we do we always draw inspiration from the realization that despite all the difficulties our motherland, guided by Lenin's glorious party, continues to stride ahead; that, shoulder to shoulder with the other socialist countries, the Soviet Union sturdily champions peace, security, democracy and social progress; and that everything planned and accomplished by the party and under its leadership is done for the people's benefit. The 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the nationwide campaign to implement those decisions are convincing testimony to this.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

PM031755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Toward the Trade Union Congress"]

[Text] The country's trade union organizations have just finished the important political campaign of reports and elections. It was held in an atmosphere of nationwide struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and to mark the USSR's 60th anniversary in a fitting manner. Everywhere the trade unions' oblast and kray conferences and republic and sector congresses demonstrated the close cohesion of all the detachments of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia around our beloved Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and revealed a common desire and determination to successfully fulfill the 5-year plan targets.

At the conferences and congresses the delegates took stock of what has been achieved in the period under review and specified the tasks still to be solved. They regarded the course worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress of continuing to expand the country's economic potential, making the national economy more efficient and steadily raising the level of the working people's well-being as a vital pointer for the work of trade union organizations and an inspiring action program.

Soviet trade unions are the largest voluntary organization in the land of the soviets. Under mature socialism they have tremendous scope for influencing every sphere of economic and social life. As they provide millions of working people with a thorough schooling in administration, management and communism they are called upon by the party to resolve a dual task in which concern to develop the socialist economy and do everything possible to boost production is organically combined with concern to defend the working people's rights and interests.

Speaking of the role of trade unions at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that "...trade unions and labor collectives must monitor more closely how questions relating to people's working and personal lives are handled and must play a broader part in planning and administering production, selecting and deploying personnel, and making efficient use of the resources of enterprises and organizations."

Trade union organizations responded to these recommendations in a businesslike manner and have done a great deal to implement them. The speeches made at trade union forums by V.A. Pogibeleva, spinner at Moscow's Trekhgorka Combine, Belorussian truck driver V.S. Piskun, Azerbaijani metal worker T.A. Kerimov and many others graphically demonstrated working people's concern to ensure the militancy of their trade union organs and to make worker collectives more socially active. This concern is aimed at accelerating scientific and technical progress, mastering progressive experience, ensuring strict observance of economy measures and doing everything possible to tighten up labor discipline and improve organization. Trade unions' main sphere of activity is right here in the collectives, in the midst of the masses and in the thick of working life.

Questions relating to socialist competition rightly occupied a prominent place in the work of the trade union conferences and congresses. It was rightly pointed out in the reports and speeches that every businesslike initiative has tremendous potential for increasing the efficiency of work and improving its quality and can make a powerful educational and moral impact. The delegates devoted particular attention to team forms of labor organization and incentive whereby people are paid on the basis of end results and to the "worker relay," "no laggards," "all orders met on time" and other such initiatives. The most important thing, the delegates pointed out, is to ensure that every valuable initiative is taken up with consideration for the specific conditions obtaining in every collective and at every work place.

In this connection trade union councils and committees which substitute a lot of empty talk for the laborious work of propagating creative initiatives were sharply criticized. It is a trade union's duty to wage a more determined struggle against stereo-typed thinking and red tape and to this end to make greater use of psychological and material incentives and such effective ways of managing production and fostering collectivism as workers' meetings, standing production conferences and collective contracts.

A constant and central concern of trade unions is to do everything possible to improve people's living and working conditions. The educational functions of trade unions, which are called upon to help the party to develop in working people an active attitude to life, communist consciousness and a proprietorial sense of responsibility for the results obtained in pursuit of the common cause, are constantly increasing. In defending the interests of members of collectives, looking after their health and their living and housing conditions and organizing their leisure activities, trade unions must resolutely put a stop to any attempts to contravene labor laws and to abuses in the allocation of material benefits and strive to ensure that plans for the construction of housing and children's, medical, cultural and recreational facilities are fulfilled in full. In addition it is important to ensure that the force of public opinion is directed more sharply against laxity and irresponsibility and that no loopholes are left open for loafers and careless workers to have a good life while doing lousy work.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation" has met with enthusiasm and animation in labor collectives. In the preparations to mark this momentous jubilee the masses' patriotic education in the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and the soviet people assumes particular importance.

Soviet trade unions are loyal to the banner of proletarian internationalism and together with other detachments of the international workers and trade union movement are actively involved in the struggle for greater unity among working people and for peace and social progress.

Soviet trade unions are advancing toward their 17th congress closely rallied and full of energy and creative drive. Operating under the proven leadership of Lenin's party, they have always been and remain its bastion among the masses and a powerful means of developing socialist democracy and involving working people in the great cause of communist building.

SILINSH VIEWS END OF TRADE UNION ELECTIONS

LD040330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2025 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Report by TASS correspondent Yuriy Silinsh]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar (TASS) -- At the beginning of March the report-back and election campaign in the trade unions ended in the Soviet Union. It was held in all oblasts of Russia, the union and autonomous republics of the country. More than 130 million working people are united in this mass public organization on the eve of the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions, which opens on 16 March in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

The prestige of the USSR's trade unions is demonstrated by the growth of their ranks. In the past 5 years, according to figures of the Central Council of trade unions, nearly 18 million people have entered them.

At the trade union center it was reported that more than 20 million workers, peasants and members of the intelligentsia spoke at the meetings, conferences and congress.

The delegates paid special attention to the fulfilment of a twofold task -- the development of the socialist economy, raising the effectiveness of production and acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and concern for the defense of the rights and interests of the working people. According to figures of the trade union center more than 108 million people have been taking part in socialist competition, which is being held this year in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The effect of the workers' initiative is reckoned in terms of millions of saved rubles and the output of extra kinds of products.

The reports and elections of the trade unions demonstrated the great role of the trade unions in the implementation of the social program.

For instance, taking part in the construction and distribution of housing, the trade unions have in the 5-year period provided new apartments to 50 million working people. Tens of new sanatoria, pensions and tour bases have been built in the various health resort zones of the USSR.

The USSR's mass public organization pays much attention to international relations, which it maintains now with the trade unions of more than 130 countries. In the past 5-year period more than 5,000 foreign trade union delegations visited the USSR and nearly 4,000 Soviet trade union groups went abroad.

GORBACHEV, ANTONOV ATTEND TRADE UNION CONGRESS

PM040835 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Trade Union Congress"]

[Text] The second trade union congress of automotive, tractor and machine building workers began work in Moscow yesterday. A report was delivered by N.V. Dragunov, chairman of the trade union's central committee.

Participating in the congress' work are M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.I. Shibayev, AUCCTU chairman; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.I. Sakhnyuk and V.S. Frolov, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; K.N. Belyak and A.A. Yezhevskiy, USSR Ministers; N.I. Ryzhkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and A.P. Ushakov, AUCCTU secretary.

The congress continues its work today.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV, OTHERS ATTEND MOSCOW THEATER

LD032138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] A new play at the Moscow Academic Arts Theater entitled: Thus Shall We Win is devoted to the great leader of the October Revolution. It is based on real historic facts. The play, greeted warmly by the audience, tells of the triumph of the immortal behests of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the all-conquering force of his teachings, on the basis of which the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are building a new society and fighting for peace in the whole world. The production of Shatrov's play was staged by Yefremov, chief producer of the Moscow Academic Arts Theater. (Khalankin) plays the role of Lenin. Present at the play today were Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gromyko, Pelshe, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Ponomarev, Dolgikh and Zimyanin. The play was performed with great success.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES UZBEK PLANT WORKERS

LD032304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev congratulated the participants in the construction of the Navoi Gres in Uzbekistan on handing it over for exploitation at full capacity -- 1,250,000 kw. The construction of the major thermal station in complex natural and climatic conditions, operating on local gas fuel, is a weighty contribution to the stepping up of the energy potential of Uzbekistan and other union republics of Central Asia, the greeting stresses. It is very important that, as a result of accelerated attainment of the technical and economic design indicators of power sets, the funds spent on the construction of power stations have already been returned to the national economy many times. Comrade Brezhnev described this as a good example of the highly efficient use of capital investment. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished the builders new labor achievements in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

IZVESTIYA HAILS SOVIET PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP

AU031253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Our Homeland"]

[Excerpt] All the republics and all the peoples of the land of the soviets have seen for themselves from their own experience -- 60 years' experience now -- that the cohesion in a united union augments their strength and accelerates socioeconomic development. Soviet people are legitimately proud that, in a common formation with the working people of all the country's nations, the peoples of the former national outlying districts, who used to be condemned to age-old backwardness, have marched confidently into the socialist future, bypassing capitalism, and have reached the heights of social progress. "Backward national outlying districts no longer exist nowadays, comrades," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his report at the 26th Party Congress.

In the joint struggle for a new, just world a great fraternity of working people and a sense of being a united family emerged and the inviolable Leninist friendship of the peoples took shape -- inexhaustible sources of the masses' constructive creativity. Thanks to the mutual assistance and close cooperation among all the Soviet republics, their economy is growing dynamically and their culture is blossoming. The historic new community of people that has emerged -- the Soviet people -- is based on the indivisibility of Soviet people's historical destiny, on the profound objective changes, both material and spiritual, and on the inviolable alliance of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia. It is a result of the increasing internationalization of economic and all social life and of the development in our country of socialist nations among which relations of true equality, fraternal mutual assistance, cooperation, respect and trust have taken shape.

The material foundation of our socialist homeland's might is the united national economic complex.

The Soviet Union is a major industrial power with highly mechanized agriculture and advanced science and culture. The economy of each republic occupies an important place in the social division of labor and is making an increasingly substantial contribution to the country's national wealth. Our motherland's attainment of new heights of socioeconomic progress is enabling the party and the people to implement tasks of ever-increasing scale and complexity in creating the material and technical base of communism, further improving the working people's well-being and culture, developing social-class and national relations, improving socialist statehood and democracy and educating the new man. A detailed program for resolving these tasks was put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

With every passing year our beloved land becomes still more beautiful and its amenities improve. In the year since the historic 26th Party Congress alone around 200 major new enterprises have been commissioned and the country's national income has increased by R14 billion, and in 1981 R120 billion of agricultural output was produced. It is important to note that the construction projects of the 11th 5-Year Plan, wherever they are located, are projects that all the Soviet republics have a hand in constructing. Together Siberia, the Far East and the North are being opened up, the Non-Chernozem zone is being transformed and the railroad of the century -- the Baykal-Amur Railroad -- is being constructed.

The shock, truly creative work for the good of the homeland vividly displays the patriotism and internationalism of Soviet people, who are accustomed to resolve economic and social tasks primarily from a statewide standpoint. The party teaches us to combat any manifestations of localism and departmentalism. We rejoice at every labor success, in whatever corner of the country it is achieved, and we lament when work anywhere is not going as well as might be desired.

The Soviet motherland is our common home and we are all responsible for order and for affairs in it. To be an internationalist, V.I. Lenin emphasized, is "to think not about your own nation alone, but to place the interests of all nations above it." He taught us to combat petty national narrowness, inward-looking attitudes and isolation. True to Lenin's behests, the Communist Party is instilling in the working people the ability to approach any national problems from a class standpoint. It is seeking to ensure that every Soviet person clearly understands that the performance of his internatinal duty in fact means today above all conscientious, enterprising, creative labor for the common good, the improvement of the efficiency and quality of work in every possible way and active participation in resolving the tasks of the whole people and in further strengthening the economic and defense might of the USSR and the world socialist community.

Yes, to love our homeland, our socialist motherland means above all being concerned for its good, working in the name of its prosperity and being a careful, thrifty master and creator in every workplace.

Our beloved multinational homeland is growing and gathering Herculean strength. It is the duty of every Soviet person to greet our peoples' great holiday -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- with worthy labor and substantial labor gifts.

UK PAPER SEES 'PRE-SUCCESSION STRUGGLE' IN USSR

PM040823 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Mar 82 pp 1, 36

[Nigel Wade dispatch from Moscow under the general heading "Soviet Attack on Brezhnev": 'Dead and Still Living'"]

[Text] The increasingly frail health of President Brezhnev, who tottered past his 75th birthday in December, is opening up what may be called a "pre-succession struggle" in the Kremlin. The most startling evidence of this comes in an astonishing article from a Leningrad literary magazine which hints bluntly that the old man should finish up his work and go.

Mr Grigoriy Romanov, 59, boss of Leningrad, is one of the youngest members of the Soviet Politburo and a likely contender for power in the post-Brezhnev era.

It is possible that the article appeared at his behest or it might have been planted by enemies seeking to get him into trouble.

It appeared in the December issue of AURORA [AVRORA], a little-noticed official journal about politics, literature and art which has only recently come to the attention of Westerners in Moscow. The issue was devoted entirely to marking Mr Brezhnev's 75th anniversary.

Obvious Meaning

To make its point unmistakable, the article, or short story, stands quite alone on page 75 and is entitled "Jubilee Speech." It is only 300 words long and does not refer directly to Mr Brezhnev by name. It talks of an old man famous for writing books who seems to be an unconscionably long time dying.

Mr Brezhnev's writing talents have been trumpeted throughout the Soviet Union. He has been hailed in the Soviet press as one of the planet's leading authors, and he has received the Lenin Literature Prize for his memoirs, another volume of which was published to mark his birthday. The piece says:

It is hard to believe that this wonderful writer is alive. It is almost impossible to believe that he walks our streets together with us. It seems that he has died, for he has written so many books. Anyone having written so many books would have been in a grave long ago.

But this is really a super human being. He continues to live on and to everyone's surprise, he does not think of dying.

Most people think he died long ago, so great is the admiration of his talent. Balzac, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy have long been in the other world...his place is there next to them. He deserves this honour.

Here he is sitting in front of me, rosy-cheeked and plump, and it is hard to believe that he will die, and he himself probably does not believe that. But he will, no doubt he will. A huge monument will be erected to him...

The day before yesterday I heard that he had died. The news was brought by my daughter, who likes to make jokes. I would not wish to conceal the fact that it made me feel happy and proud for our friend and comrade...my joy was premature.

But I think I will not have to wait long. He will not disappoint us. We have confidence in him. We wish him to finish his work, which he has not yet finished, and to make us feel happy somewhat quicker.

The editor of the journal, reached by telephone in Leningrad, refused to discuss the article. Details given in AURORA show it was put together last August and sent to the printers in November, for 160,000 copies to sell at 30 pence each.

Soviet television has shown Mr Brezhnev weeping at an old comrade's funeral, and it is unclear whether such coverage is intended simply to portray his human side or to grease the skids.

He himself has seemed to hint at a retirement option by saying he wishes to remain involved in party work for as long as he has the strength.

Despite his frailty, Mr Brezhnev still plays a full role in public life, as shown by his prominence during this week's visit of the Polish leader, General Jaruzelski. He is known to be especially interested in a proposed crash project for food production, which is due to be discussed at a special Central Committee session this spring, and he continues to articulate Soviet policy on East-West issues.

But in another possible hint that he should go, a Moscow theatre is running a play about the final days of Lenin, in which characters express concern about the party's drifting out of touch with the people as the Bolshevik leader approaches death.

The youngest politburo member, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, 51, is reported to have led the applause at one recent performance.

The AURORA article leaves little doubt that certain forces within the party wish to see Mr Brezhnev step aside as soon as possible. Possibly he might relinquish the party leadership while retaining as a fig-leaf the honorific position of state president.

Corruption Rumours

Mr Brezhnev's own protege in the party Politburo, Mr Konstantin Chernenko, has moved up the pecking order since the death of the Kremlin "king maker" and chief theoretician, Mr Mikhail Suslov, in January. Mr Brezhnev may favour Mr Chernenko, 70, for his successor, but Western observers doubt Mr Chernenko has the prestige to be more than a caretaker leader, at most.

Meanwhile there is a flurry of Moscow rumours, impossible to authenticate, suggesting efforts by the KGB to link members of Mr Brezhnev's immediate family with investigations into official corruption.

Rumours touching the Brezhnev family are rare. That they are now all over Moscow suggests they may be inspired by people interested in hurrying Mr Brezhnev off the Kremlin stage.

One such person might perhaps be the politburo member, Mr Yuriy Andropov, who heads the KGB, around which most of the rumours turn.

Mr Andropov, 67, was a powerful party official before being posted to control the KGB in 1967. He may be maneuvring to return to the political mainstream as Mr Brezhnev's health declines.

"Boris the Gypsy"

One of the raciest rumours concerns Gen Semen Tsvigun, first deputy head of the KGB, whose death in January was officially reported due to a prolonged and serious illness.

Moscow gossips are saying it was suicide connected with efforts to bring Mr Brezhnev's son Yuriy, a deputy minister of foreign trade, and daughter, Galina, wife of a deputy interior minister, within the scope of a probe into a high-level graft.

One account has General Tsvigun in a furious row with Mr Suslov shortly before they died within a week of each other. The row is said to have been about whether the Brezhnev's family should be held immune from investigation. Accounts differ about who was on which side of the alleged argument.

These accounts are linked by yet more rumours to the opening last month of an investigation into allegations to corruption and bribery against Russia's top circus administrator and a flamboyant show-business figure known as "Boris the Gypsy," who are both reputedly friends of Mr Brezhnev's daughter.

Boris the Gypsy is known in Moscow for driving a Mercedes, wearing a full-length fur coat, and having an endless supply of Western imported luxuries.

He is said to have entertained the president's daughter, who is 53, at lavish dinners and to have invoked her name when investigators asked about a cache of diamonds found in his possession.

UKRAINIAN SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE HELD

Report on Proceedings

WA131615 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The republic scientific-practical conference "The Significance of L.I. Brezhnev's Book 'Vospominaniya' ['Reminiscences'] for a Further Refinement of the Working People's Ideological-Political, Labor and Moral Education" was held 19 January in the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions. Secretaries of obkoms and a number of gorkoms and raykoms in charge of questions of ideological work; chiefs of obkom ideological departments; students of interrepublic party and soviet worker improvement courses; Komsomol obkom first secretaries; chairmen of the boards of oblast Znaniye Society organizations; leaders and secretaries of the party committees of certain ministries and departments; Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers executives; employees of the Institute of Party History attached to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- a branch of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Higher Party School, the Kiev branch of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the Kiev branch of the V.I. Lenin Central Museum and institutes of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences' Social Sciences Section; cultural figures; party and labor veterans; servicemen; and journalists participated.

Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.F. Vatchenko, G.I. Vashchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.Z. Sokolov, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.V. Fedorchuk, V.F. Dobrik, Yu.N. Yelchenko, A.S. Kapto, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, Yu.A. Kolomiyets and Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, leaders of the Ukrainian Communist Party and republic government, and P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, participated in the conference.

The report was delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those assembled.

(Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy's report is published in today's edition of the paper)

The conference was addressed by Yu.N. Yelchenko, candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Kiyevskiy Gorkom; A.I. Priymak, secretary of the party committee of the Dneprovsk Foundry imeni Dzerzhinskiy (Dneprodzerzhinsk); V.I. Shinkaruk, director of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; V.F. Dobrik, candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Lvovskiy Obkom; Khar'kovskiy Obkom Secretary V.A. Ivashko; Yu.B. Buzenko, blast furnace attendant of the Zaporozhstal Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze; N.I. Chepurnoy, first secretary of Cherkasskaya Oblast's Cherkasskiy Raykom, V.S. Savchenko, major general (ret'd) of armored forces and former officer cadet of the Chita Tank School; writer L.D. Dmiterko; and A.I. Korniyenko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee.

The closing remarks were delivered by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy.

The conferees sent a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

(A report on the conference will be published)

Shcherbitskiy Speech

WA131625 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[V.V. Shcherbitskiy report at 19 January 1982 scientific-practical conference]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The publication of L.I. Brezhnev's book "Vospominaniya" ["Reminiscences"] is a major event in the party's ideological life and in the country's entire sociopolitical life. With respect to the historical and factual material contained in it, this book is organically connected with the "Malaya Zemlya" ["The Small Land"],"Vozrozhdeniye" ["Revival"] and "Tselina" ["Virgin Land"] trilogy, which has been appraised highly by the Soviet and foreign public and awarded the Lenin Prize.

L.I. Brezhnev's new work consists of profound reflections on the paths of the coming into being of Soviet man, whose life has merged in one with the history of our motherland and the fate of the working class and the entire people. It is the impassioned, inspired word of a direct witness to and active participant in the main events of our country's post-October history. It is a striking tale of the sources of Soviet patriotism, love for the motherland and devotion to the party and Lenin's great cause and the sources of proletarian internationalism. L.I. Brezhnev's book arms us with proven reference points in ideological work, which has always been a paramount concern of our party and an important means of its communication with the masses and its strength and authority.

Leonid Ilich's work is not only a recollection of the past and what has been experienced. Its content is addressed directly to the present day and is inseparably linked with the prospects for Soviet society's further ideological and spiritual development. In this respect it may be said that L.I. Brezhnev's "Reminiscences" are an impassioned and genuine dialogue between history and the present day.

Least of all, L.I. Brezhnev said upon presentation to him of the Lenin Prize, did I wish my books "to be interpreted as memoirs. While working on my notes I was thinking not of myself and even, perhaps, not so much of the past as of the way in which the experience of the past could be useful to people today."

A solicitous attitude toward accumulated experience is a splendid, Leninist tradition of the Communist Party. V.I. Lenin taught that the revolutionary party cannot perform its role of political leader and organizer of the masses if it fails to pay due attention to a scientific interpretation and collation of its experience and to the creative development of Marxist theory.

The decisions of the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and Central Committee plenums and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are a genuine model of the Leninist approach to the theoretical and practical experience of our party and the world communist and workers movement.

More than anyone else, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is able to accumulate the party's collective political experience, raise it to the level of major theoretical generalizations and skillfully apply it for the accomplishment of present-day tasks.

The communists and all working people of our republic, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, have greeted the publication of L.I. Brezhnev's book "Reminiscences" with great interest and profound satisfaction. Scientific-practical and readers' conferences, literary-arts parties and heroic-patriotic readings and meetings are being held in the oblasts, cities and rayons and labor and educational collectives and at the place of residence. The all-union Komsomol sociopolitical recitations pertaining to L.I. Brezhnev's book held in Leonid Ilich's birthplace -- Dneprodzerzhinsk -- elicited a great response.

L.I. Brezhnev's "Reminiscences" and his works and previous books have entered our life as a true and striking party weapon. They serve well the grea cause of the building of the communist society and the assertion of the noble ideals of Marxism-Leninism and the formation of the new man. And it is a matter of honor for and the direct duty of each communist and all our personnel to utilize comprehensively and fully the propositions and conclusions contained in the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and these spendid books and their entire ideological wealth for a further refinement of political education and an upsurge of the political and labor activity of the republic working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia in the struggle for the realization of the historic designs of the 26th CPSU Congress.

1. L.I. Brezhnev on the Need for a Constant Refinement of Political Education

Comrades! The stage of mature, developed socialism poses anew many problems of society's economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development. Both our possibilities and social requirements are different. With the growth of the scale and complexity of the tasks there is a constant increase in the role of the creative principle and the spiritual factor in society. Taking this into consideration, the 26th CPSU Congress put among the most important tasks that of a further refinement in all political-educational and organizational-party work and its fundamental turnabout toward accomplishment of the urgent tasks of the party's domestic and foreign policy.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee decrees, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the party committees locally have developed and are implementing concrete measures to improve the Marxist-Leninist conditioning of the communists, raise the ideological level and effectiveness of the mass information media and strengthen the atheistic education of the population and the role of the primary party organizations in ideological-educational and organizational work among the masses. These measures and their practical implementation must continue to be at the center of our attention.

I recall, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that L.I. Brezhnev emphasizes in his book "Reminiscences" that there are three main areas of party leadership -- political, ideological and organizational. Having pointed to their inseparable unity and the importance of a skillful combination of all aspects of party activity, Leonid Ilich observes that "ideological work has always been and remains a paramount task of the Communist Party.... It is dangerous even for a time and even in individual areas to forget about ideological conditioning in state and social life...."

It may be said with complete justification today that understanding the need for a comprehensive qualitative improvement in ideological and political-organizational work, the republic's party organizations are doing much to refine it and do away with existing shortcomings.

At the same time, we cannot fail to see that the reorganization of ideological work is not yet proceeding quickly enough in a number of areas. Of course, this is no easy and straightforward matter. But under current conditions the main thing here -- and this stems directly from L.I. Brezhnev's book -- is a resolute struggle against formalism. Speaking of the tasks of propaganda, L.I. Brezhnev emphasizes: "Formalism is counter-indicated in this matter, and a creative approach is mandatory."

The activity of our teacher and leader, V.I. Lenin, was always and remains an example of such an approach for ideological personnel. Revealing the secret of his political skill, L.I. Brezhnev points out that the entire country and all mankind listened to Ilich because "his speeches contained ideas and thoughts that were close to the masses, he found irrefutable arguments in defense of these ideas, he was logical, he drew profoundly scientific, bold conclusions and he always set specific and meaningful tasks."

The party organizations are obliged to teach the art of verbal and printed propaganda and political agitation, the ability to conduct a debate and champion and defend our moral principles and the art of persuasion and to wage an implacable struggle against all ideological and world-outlook oddities. The urgency of this task is also explained by the fact that we still have people who have found themselves in ideological work by chance. "If a lecturer dithers on the platform," Leonid Ilich observes, "and repeats what is common knowledge, there is not an ounce of benefit from this, and, moreover, such a speaker could break people of the habit of attending lectures altogether."

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions concerning the forms of propaganda and agitation and lecturing skill are extraordinarily important. "It is time," L.I. Brezhnev emphasizes, "to make it the rule to speak to people in simple and intelligible language and, when writing, to invest each sentence with lively thoughts and feelings."

Unfortunately, it is just such an approach that many of our written articles and speeches lack.

Take, for example, the brochure with the highly pretentious title "Theoretical-Cognitive and Psychological Aspects of the Formation of a Scientific World Outlook," which was published by the republic Znaniye Society Board. The simple thoughts and, as a whole, correct conclusions here literally drown in pseudoscientific terms and an illusory scientific approach. The authors assert, for example: "An intelligent measure of the correlation between rational and emotional features, which is essential and optimal for intelligent realistic activity, is disrupted under the influence of a religious perception of the world."

The publication is at every step overloaded with such specific terms as "the world-outlook nihilism of scientism", "emotional-volitional integrator-factors", "the polystructure of emotional dominants", "scientistic, technicistic sentiments" and so on. I believe you will agree that it is difficult for the agitator, lecturer and, even more, the person under the influence of religion, to derive anything useful from such literature. And yet it is intended primarily for them.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed that the idea of the unity and fusion of word and deed and of the strengthening of the party's communication with the masses stands out in the "Reminiscences" and L.I. Brezhnev's other books and speeches. An important channel of such communication is the active participation in educational work of leaders and all communists. The majority of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and management workers regularly addresses the working people.

More than 61,000 enterprise, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, organization and establishment leaders and approximately 10,000 party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers currently work as propagandists in the republic. In a number of oblasts, the secretaries and members of the bureau of the obkoms and the raykoms conduct seminars and schools of the party education system directly in the labor collectives. In Zhitomirskaya Oblast's Chudnovskiy Rayon, for example, the secretaries, members of the bureau and executives of the raykom and rayispolkom work as leaders of the schools of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism in the lagging collectives and remote centers of population.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee collated and approved the experience of participation in political work among the student body by members of the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees, deputies of the USSR and Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviets, ministry and department leaders and party and Komsomol workers. This is a sound practice. It needs to be actively supported.

The refinement of ideological work, L.I. Brezhnev writes, "...demands a scientific analysis of the processes that are occurring in society and a constant solution of the problems arising in this connection." Experience shows that without this it is impossible to work with a view to the long term or to learn to evaluate today's actions from the standpoints of tomorrow.

Indeed, it would be a mistake to rest content merely with the ability that has been cultivated in us by previous experience. It is essential, V.I. Lenin said, to unfailingly proceed further, to achieve unfailingly more and to pass from easier tasks to more difficult ones. This classical Leninist formula assumes particular relevance under current conditions.

We have a right to expect great assistance in this matter from the social scientists, who are called on to put at the service of ideological work, as V.I. Lenin said, "the last word in social science," bringing their activities to the level of concrete recommendations.

Without making any analogy with the natural and technical sciences, I would merely note that in the sphere of the humanities, too, it is important to strive to ensure that a progressive scientific idea is introduced in social practice more quickly and effectively.

The main thing now is to ensure everywhere the high scientific level of propaganda and all ideological work and its connection with practice and with the realization of concrete economic-political tasks. And here, too, a task that is seemingly simple but requires constant efforts becomes of paramount importance -- "conveying to the people the goals that we set ourselves and explaining what specifically is being sought at this stage by our party's Central Committee." It is essential to always take this into consideration in the multifaceted organizing and political work of the party organizations.

The comprehensive system of collation and dissemination of progressive experience that has evolved in Donetskaya Oblast merits approval and support. It is characterized by enterprises and production innovators.

A good initiative has been displayed by the editorial offices of the republic newspapers RADYANSKA UKRAYINA, RABOCHAYA GAZETA and SILSKI VISTI and republic television, which deal consistently and in depth with such urgent subjects as economies in metal and electric power, a solicitous attitude toward the land and the rational use of work time.

In a number of instances, however, our propaganda as yet works inadequately to strengthen organization and discipline and create an atmosphere of creative quest directly in the labor collectives. Take, for example, universal compulsory economic education. Its dimensions are considerable -- in the current academic year economic education in the republic extends to 7 million persons. But insufficient use is still being made of the opportunities contained here. For example, according to statistical accounting, more than half of those employed in light industry are involved in economic and vocational studies. But can we speak of the real fruitfulness of this work everywhere if annually the recorded losses here from defective work alone constitute many thousands of rubles? And how many products of low quality and outdated style pile up in the warehouses and are subsequently discounted? It is clear that the universal compulsory economic education at many enterprises of this sector suffers from formalism.

It is necessary to make fuller use of available opportunities for propaganda on and introduction in production of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. In the current 5-year plan, our republic has to implement 6 republic and approximately 100 regional comprehensive goal-oriented programs providing for the extensive introduction in the economy of the achievements of science and technology and progressive experience. Many party committees are finding effective forms of ideological support for this major national economic task. The utmost support is merited by, among others, the creation in the cities of Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Lvov, Odessa and Kharkov of the "Tribune of the Academy of Sciences" extension lectures, at which leading scientists speak.

A review of the introduction of scientific-technical achievements in production has begun at this time. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee attaches great significance to it. It is designed to contribute to the more successful accomplishment of the tasks of production intensification. Much can and should be done here by the mass information organs and our ideological activists.

I would also like to draw your attention, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, to the exceptionally important theoretical and practical significance of the proposition put forward by L.I. Brezhnev concerning the nature and danger of mistakes in ideological work, "....A mistake in ideology," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasizes, "is concealed and camouflaged, as a rule, by clothing of fine words, but it is fraught with consequences all the more since it will unfailingly be reflected and cause gigantic harm if it is not rectified in good time." This proposition has a particularly relevant ring in our day, when imperialism is whipping up anticommunist hysteria throughout the world and instigating ideological diversions against the socialist countries that are unprecedented in scale. Moreover, the facts show that if mistakes and miscalculations in domestic policy are added to imperialism's subversive activity, the soil emerges for the stimulation of counterrevolutionary forces and a real threat to socialist gains arises. This is why it is so important in the acute, uncompromising confrontation of the two opposite ideologies in the international arena to display high political vigilance, prevent complacency and emphatically combat all varieties of bourgeois ideology, in whatever fashionable garb they may appear.

"It is our tasks," V.I. Lenin said, "to overcome the entire resistance of the capitalists, not only military and political but also ideological, which is the profoundest and strongest." This behest of V.I. Lenin should be fundamental in the organization of ideological work.

Pouring streams of dirt on our country and endeavoring to discredit our reality, bourgeois propaganda shuns no resources and methods to erode the Soviet people's class consciousness and shake their moral-political unity. And it would be politically myopic to underestimate the danger of these ideological diversions. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev reminds us of this time and again in his book "Reminiscences," where the thought that there is no ideological vacuum in the modern world is pursued cogently and consistently. In Lenin's words, our class enemy immediately attempts to switch to the offensive where any dilution of socialist ideology is permitted.

Under these conditions, it is essential to impart a more offensive character to our entire ideological work and make it a constant, inalienable part of the entire process of communist education. Therefore, it is our duty to convincingly and persistently inculcate in our people from a very early age irreconcilability to all hostile views and manifestations and to mold in the young men and women a scientific, communist world outlook and unshakable ideological and moral stanchness.

2. The Role of Working Class Traditions in Communist Education

Comrades! In his books, articles and speeches, L.I. Brezhnev constantly turns to the theme of the working class and its place and role in our society's economic, sociopolitical and ideological life. Leonid Ilich's connection with the working class is organic. It is, it may be said, hereditary. It is natural. As L.I. Brezhnev writes in "Reminiscences," he "had the good fortune to be born and raised and to undergo labor conditioning in a worker's family in a large worker community."

From his earliest years Leonid Ilich was imbued with a feeling of true love and respect for the working man, who was always distinguished by "...a high sense of unity, community of interests and that proletarian solidarity that millions of people, of different ages, experience, customs and nationalities, made the powerful, monolithic and truly revolutionary class." It was these features that were manifested with full force and developed by the Soviet working class, which became the master of its own fate.

In the time of the 5-year plans, the number of workers in the USSR has increased ninefold and reached 78.8 million. In the Ukraine, approximately two-thirds of the employed population, that is, more than 14 million persons, are workers. The working class was and remains society's main production force. It creates the bulk of the country's aggregate social product. It is the most consistent purveyor of progressive ideology and modern forms of the social organization of labor. And for this reason it is perfectly natural that the best initiatives and models of new labor discipline are born in its ranks: voluntary communist unpaid Saturday work, the Stakhanov movement, communist labor brigades.

The working class' leading role is vividly manifested in our society's political life. Workers constitute 43.4 percent of communists and 59 percent of the new party replenishment. In our republic, 33.7 percent of local soviet deputies and 31.4 percent of Ukrainian SSR Surpeme Soviet deputies are representatives of the working class.

Soviet workers are distinguished by high ideological-political maturity. The ideals of the party and the ideals of communism have become the essence of their world outlook and determine their behavior and their entire track in life.

The working class is the social nucleus of the Soviet people, and its moral qualities and forms of labor and social life and culture and behavior are the basis of the formation of the single Soviet way of life. The contemporary working class was and remains the leading force in the process of the coming into being of a classless structure of society, which, as the 26th CPCU Congress emphasized, will occur by and large within the historical framework of mature socialism.

Among the best features of the working class, L.I. Brezhnev highlights primarily the fact that it is "a great worker" and "knows its business and is accustomed to performing it well." Each page of the "Reminiscences" is imbued with sincere love for the man of labor, who lives and creates according to the plant siren and the call of the land and the grainfield.

Labor for the good of society has always been and will continue to be the basis and decisive factor of our entire life and the cultivation of a socialist personality. This is why it is the high duty of the party organizations to make extensive use of L.I. Brezhnev's "Reminiscences" for an improvement in labor education, primarily of the young people. It is a question of asserting everywhere the authority of honest, conscientious and creative labor and socialist forms of its organization and remuneration. It is necessary to oppose leveling and instances of the payment of unwarranted bonuses as forcefully as possible. It should constantly be remembered that all educational efforts could be reduced to nothing where control over the measure of labor and the measure of consumption is relaxed. The finely tuned organization of labor, the striking words of the press, agitator and political information worker, exacting public opinion and the force of our law should operate in a single key in the struggle against grabbers, loafers, speculators and those who like to live at another's expense.

"The leading role of the working class as the builder of communism strengthens," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev says, "as its general culture, education and political assertiveness grow."

As statistics testify, people with secondary (complete and incomplete) and higher education now constitute three-fourths of the republic's working class. Amalgamation of the functions of brainwork and physical labor is becoming typical of the modern worker. He is showing himself increasingly to be an active conductor of scientific-technical progress.

But these important positive aspects must not shield our eyes from certain problems that require the closest attention. Take the problem of education. In the period 1970-1979, the numbers of working youth with higher, incomplete higher and secondary specialized education per 1,000 inhabitants increased by a factor of 1.7 and with secondary general education by a factor of 1.4. Not a bad indicator, as a whole. At the same time, the republic still has a significant number of young people employed in the national economy who lack secondary education. The majority of these is not studying anywhere. After all, it is more difficult to train a person who lacks the appropriate general educational base, and it is more difficult for him to master modern production techniques.

Nor must we under any circumstances, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed, relax attention to such an important and complex problem as the liquidation of manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor. A considerable number of workers are engaged in such work today in industry, construction and the services sphere. The elimination of manual and heavy physical labor is not only an economic but also a broad social problem directly related to ideological work. It is important to propagandize and disseminate more actively the "Manual Labor Done by Machines" movement, which was initiated by the working people of Zaporozhye.

A fundamental problem of statewide significance is replenishment of the working class. The technical and vocational-technical schools are a proven forge of worker personnel and a leading form of a rise in the young people's general educational and cultural-technical level. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone they channeled over 1.6 million workers into the national economy. More than 8 million workers have been trained in the Ukraine's vocational-technical education system since the war. The vocational-technical schools, which provide secondary general education, are promising young educational institutions. They require constant attention and assistance on the part of party, soviet and Komsomol organizations.

It is also important that questions concerning the training of a fitting replacement shift for the working class and kolkhoz peasantry be at the center of attention of the teaching collectives of the high schools and educational authorities. It is their direct duty to perfect young men's and women's vocational guidance, propagandize worker occupations more assertively, particulary those of miner, metallurgist, construction worker and stockbreeder, and develop a profound respect for labor among the young people.

Increasing the significance of labor and exalting the working man is an important and daily obligation of the press, radio and television, cultural establishments and our literature and art. This is a truly inexhaustible theme.

A very important proposition concerning the strenghtening of ties between generations of workers is developed in L.I. Brezhnev's "Reminiscences." "I will always remember my instructors and elder comrades with whom I worked at the Dneprovsk Plant," Leonid Ilich recalls. "They gave me my first occupation, taught me the difficult science of life and showed me the great strength and spiritual beauty of the man of labor. Such universities are not forgotten."

Coming into contact with production veterans and pacesetters everywhere, the young people imbibe, as it were, the salutory atmosphere of the labor collective: its moral-political cohesion, comradely mutual assistance and broad professional outlook. Labor dynasties are a fine example for the young people and the live purveyors of the glorious traditions of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry.

Not so long ago, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, I visited the illustrious collective of one of the country's first industrial giants -- the Kharkov Tractor Plant -- and presented it with a high award of the motherland. I recalled the following fact. In 1970 six "For Valorous Labor. In Commemoration of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth Centennial" medals were presented at the same time to the representatives of one dynasty -- the Grinevs. The plant's workers also greeted with approval the conferment of Orders of the Labor Red Banner on Viktor Grigoryevich and Vladimir Grigoryevich Grinev for high achievements in the last 5-year plan. The founder of this dynasty -- Grigoriy Vasilyevich -- raised the Kharkov Tractor Plant from the ruins in 1943. Closely linked with the enterprise, he remained faithful to it to the end of his days and brought his eight children -- one after the other -- into the plant family. The junior Grinevs -- both sons and daughters -- are worthily continuing their communist father's cause.

Our strength lies in the continuity of the generations and their inseparable connection. And the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations should support and propagandize such dynasties in every possible way and daily raise new generations of young people on the basis of their example.

3. Communist Ideological Conviction and the Sacred Sense of Motherland

Comrades! Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's "Reminiscences" comprehensively examines our society's spiritual and ideological principles. Giftedly portraying the wise, sincere people whom he has met on his rich life path, Leonid Ilich highlights in particular their capacity for perceiving the country's needs as their own, being personally responsible "for all that is going on in this world of ours" and sensing "the great rectitude of our cause."

Communist high-mindedness and conviction are the most important feature and the pivot of the Soviet character hat help all generations of our people to get their bearings in social life correctly and to find within themselves the strength to overcome all difficulties and unfailingly achieve the set goals. And it is natural that at all stages of the development of our society the molding and intensification in the working people of a communist world outlook has constituted and continues to constitute the core of ideological and, yes, of all party work.

The molding of communist high-mindedness is inseparably connected with the inculcation of Soviet patriotism.

"A sense of motherland," Leonid Ilich writes in "Reminiscences," "Begins in each of us with remembrance of childhood and one's home, one's street and one's city or village. And a perception of a large, great motherland is alive in us at the same time." A sense of a large and great socialist motherland is a fundamentally new spiritual reality and new spiritual value. It is born of a realization of belonging to the motherland of October and of a perception of involvement in the affairs of a single multinational state of all the people.

Socialist primacy and our common responsibility for the triumph of Lenin's cause and the growth of the might of the country of soviets is the permanent feature that links in a single indissoluble family the worker, kolkhoz member and member of the intelligentsia, the veteran hoary with age and the youth, Russians and Ukrainians, Georgians and Azerbaijanis, Tadzhiks and Turkmeni and all nations and nationalities of our great socialist motherland. Soviet people are rallied by the single communist ideology, common labor and common interests, single aspirations and hopes and a single high goal. Having a common socialist motherland -- the Soviet Union -- a single national economic complex and a common social-class structure, the representatives of all nationalities consider themselves primarily Soviet people. The sacred sense of motherland and a single family and of Soviet patriotism are based and are strengthened on this abundant foundation.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized: Patriotism and internationalism have become a part of the flesh and blood of our people and a powerful driving force of our society. Their manifestations are various: selfless labor for the good of the motherland and readiness to assist peoples struggling for their freedom and independence and a capacity for rising to an understanding of the historic mission of the world's first socialist state and an endeavor to do everything for the establishment of peace and communism in this world. The nurturing of such people is a great gain of our party. And it can take pride in this. An important task of propaganda is to show these noble qualities of our people strikingly and convincingly and to actively establish them in the thoughts and behavior of the younger generation.

L.I. Brezhnev's "Reminiscences" also serve for us as a model of truly party-minded current-affairs writing, a revelation of this high theme. Leonid Ilich does not merely describe people; he literally lives their lives and the life of all our boundless motherland. Each fragment of the reminiscences is warmed by his heart. And for this reason the feelings and thoughts of the author of the "Reminiscences" are conveyed to the reader, move him and teach him love of the motherland.

L.I. Brezhnev shows convincingly the truly indestructible force of the Leninist friendship of the USSR peoples and their international cohesion. The revival of the Dneproges and the development of the virgin land became a vital concern for the whole country. And today thousands of young men and women from all corners of our boundless motherland are going to the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad and to Tyumen, developing the wealth of the North, Siberia and the Far East and raising the non-chernozem. Emissaries of our republic are also working there and working well. Participating directly in the solution of major national economic problems, people of all nationalities are attending the great school of internationalism, for it is well known that an internationalist world outlook is shaped through reliance on the objective processes of the internationalization of society's economic and sociopolitical life.

In raising the working people in a spirit of friendship of the peoples and proletarian internationalism, it is important to hew unswervingly to a class-based, Marxist-Leninist approach and adopt a solicitous attitude toward the progressive historical and cultural traditions of each people. As L.I. Brezhnev observed, "...the most important question of national traditions and distinctiveness cannot be oversimplified and reduced merely to ethnography and a study of daily life." Our party's 26th congress emphasized that "the CPSU has fought and will always fight emphatically against such manifestations alien to the nature of socialism as chauvinism and nationalism and against all nationalist quirks, whether anti-Semitism or Zionism. We are opposed to trends aimed at the artificial erasure of national singularities. But to the same extent we consider their artificial exaggeration impermissible."

This year the peoples of our motherland will celebrate a splendid jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Preparations are already under way in the republic for this holiday, which is dear to and close to the heart of each Soviet individual. We are sure that the preparations for and celebration of the jubilee will serve as a powerful incentive for a further increase in the working people's patriotic and international education.

Socialist patriotism is inseparable from selfless service to one's motherland. This feeling, L.I. Brezhnev writes, "is nurtured, of course, not only by a contemplation of the beauty of our land. It is necessary, as they say, to grow into it, and when a person works on it until he perspires, grows grain, founds a city, builds a new road or digs trenches in this land to defend it, this is when he fully comprehends what is meant by motherland."

Well and truly said. These words accurately capture the most important and most essential thoughts of each of us -- those who erected the outposts of industrialization, forged victory in the battle against fascism and participated in the revival and those who are today putting the party's far-reaching plans into practice.

An important conclusion ensues from L.I. Brezhnev's book, to the effect that without emotional zeal, without the exertion of mental and physical forces and without an ability to assume responsibility for the interests of one's plant, kolkhoz and our entire motherland there can be no question even of the civic and patriotic maturity of an individual and, correspondingly, of great successes in implementing the plans for continued economic and social development.

In the present exacerbated international situation, patriotism means a readiness not only for feats of labor but also of arms. The party has always regarded the inculcation of Soviet partriotism and the ability to reliably defend the gains of socialism and the defense-mass work connected with this as a most important area of its practical activity. You will recall how L.I. Brezhnev speaks of this in his book and with that gratitude he recalls his martial mentors, who helped him temper his willpower and cultivate a strong, fighting character.

L.I. Brezhnev's "Reminiscences" has enriched our society's ideological-moral potential with new, fundamentally important propositions. It makes it possible to imagine more clearly and explain in greater depth the essence of such important spiritual-moral categories as conscience, honor, duty, justice, labor and motherland. It reveals the Soviet people's high moral culture and their active role in life.

Together with other social institutions, a big role belongs to the family in man's moral upbringing. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observes, it "contains the sources of a person's character and his attitude toward life." The family and its coming into being and strengthening have always been a subject of the concern of the party and the state. The rise in the people's well-being, the increase in the woman's social role and the establishment of her material and spiritual equality with the man have had a profound effect on all aspects of family relationships. All this has made it possible to markedly enhance the role of the family in labor, moral, physical and aesthetic education.

It is also important today to take account of the fact that, for a whole number of reasons, the demographic situation is becoming more complicated. And this is directly reflected in the problem of labor resources. The party and soviet authorities and trade union and Komsomol organizations must constantly take account of the demographic situation in their practical work. It is a question of tackling a dual task: on the one hand it is necessary to increase the family's civic responsibility to society for raising children, on the other to create the most favorable conditions for the life of the family, particularly the young family, and to provide more fully for the interaction of the social and family upbringing of the younger generation.

Comrades! Leonid Ilich Brezhnev speaks with cordial and exceptional warmth in his book about personnel of the party and its relentless, selfless workers, to whom propaganda of the party's ideas and organization of the working people for the fulfillment of its decisions have been entrusted.

Leonid Ilich's thoughts concerning the need to constantly increase the demands made of the personnel's ideological-political education, to strengthen their communication with the working people and to uncover in the heart of the masses and skillfully cultivate gifted organizers are of fundamental practical importance.

"The years have passed," Leonid Ilich reflects. "And now I see particularly well how useful these moves, appointments, new meetings and new matters that I had to look into were for me."

"Of course, I did not think when defending my engineering thesis," Leonid Ilich continues, "that I would in the future be involved in the restoration of the 'Zaporozhstal' and would head the defense industry of the oblast and of the whole country even. While working as a land-use surveyor I did not suppose that, together with my comrades, I would have to reorganize land on millions of virgin-land hectares and while undergoing military training did not fully conceive of how useful it would be in the gravest war. Nor did I know that all this together would become, with constant communication with the masses, the blend of experience, skills and knowledge that is called in two simple words, party work. And only with the years," Leonid Ilich emphasizes, "did I begin to understand that I, like thousands of other people, had truly been trained, and perfectly consciously, furthermore, for future great deeds. This training was performed by the Communist Party."

You will agree, comrades, that this is a truly classic exposition of the essence of a Leninist approach in work with the personnel and with the reserve. And all party committees should possess such an approach in full.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's books "The Small Land," "Revival," "Virgin Land" and "Reminiscences" are in the literal sense an encyclopedia of party work for all of us and for the republic's party-ideological activists. They make an inestimable contribution to the concept of party leadership of social processes and are a graphic model of this complex science and of high art.

The "Reminiscences" are further striking testimony to the many facets of the outstanding personality and talent of Leonid Ilich -- the most authoritative figure of the world communist and workers movement and the genuine organizer and political educator of the masses of the Lenin school.

"In all areas where I have worked," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the Kremlin reception in connection with his 75th birthday, "it has ultimately been a question of the accomplishment of the three main tasks: an upsurge of the economy, ideological-educational work and, finally, the strengthening of defense and the struggle for lasting peace. These are the 'three leviathans' of the activity of our party, whose highest goal is the people's happiness. I have no regrets about devoting my whole life to such a great cause."

Loyal son of the Communist Party, in whose ranks he has been for more than half a century, who came from the very heart of the people of labor, Leonid Ilich has embodied all that is best in the most revolutionary class of our era -- the working class.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said in conclusion: L.I. Brezhnev's books arm our personnel with the Leninist methodology of getting to the heart of social phenomena and teach a creative, enterprising approach to the solution of problems and an ability to rely on the collective wisdom of the party and the people.

Assimilating the wealth of experience of party work, which finds concentrated expression in L.I. Brezhnev's books, and comprehending the Leninist science and art of the study of man are primary duties of our personnel and the workers of the ideological front. They are an indispensable condition for a further refinement in the entire process of people's ideological-political, labor and moral education and the molding in them of the readiness, will and ability to struggle for the realization of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Permit me, dear comrades, to say on your behalf a big, cordial thank you to Leonid Ilich for his remarkable books and for his noble labor in the name of peace and communist creation. (Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy's report was received with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause)

Yelchenko Speech

WA201213 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 21 January publishes on page 2 a 1200-word speech by Yu.N. Yelchenko, candidate member of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and Kiev Gorkom first secretary, delivered at the Republic Scientific-Practical Conference held in Kiev on January 19. Elaborating upon views expressed by Brezhnev in his recently published "Reminiscences," Yelchenko speaks about the need for the "Organic combining of political, ideological and organizational leadership" in order to achieve stable and consist nt progress. The organic combining of these factors is an "art" and, Yelchenko ways, it is "extremely important that all our economic, administrative, and production leaders master this art." By way of example he favorably cites such leading Soviet production associations as Arsenal and Tochelektropribor, and attributes their successes to the attention paid to the "human factor," which, in turn, is the result of "political-educational" work. According to Yelchenko, still existing "individual violations and abuses of official status by some workers" are the result of the absence of "ideological tempering," and the lack of "political severity" in dealing with manifestations of antisocial behavior. To remedy this situation, party organizations, Yelchenko says, are devoting greater attention to "raising the theoretical preparedness and political culture" of cadres. What is needed is a "reorientation of many areas and spheres of ideological work." Though numerous educational and ideological lectures and talks are conducted in Kiev, the "quality in many instances remains very low and the results have little effect." He concludes his speech with an expression of gratitude for Brezhnev's "remarkable books" and his efforts on behalf of peace and communism in the world.

SHCHERBITSKIY MEETS WITH UKRAINIAN JOURNALISTS

WA200930 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 29 January publishes on page 1 a 500-word RATAU article on a meeting of Ukrainian CP officials with managers of the Ukrainian Journalists' Union and republic newspaper and journal editors. Among the party officials speaking to the journalists were: V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Ukrainian CP first secretary; I.Z. Sokolov, member of the Politburo of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and party second secretary; A.S. Kapto, candidate member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Ya.A. Pogrebnyak, candidate member of the politburo and Central Committee secretary; and Yu.N. Yelchenko, candidate member of the Politburo, Central Committee secretary and Kiev gorkom first secretary Shcherbitskiy told the participants that the positive start made by the mass media in the wake of the recent congresses of the CPSU and Ukrainian CP was only the beginning of the "great work of party committees and editorial collectives in the reconstruction of press, television, and radio performance." During the course of the discussions the journalists were informed of the problems and issues which required their

attention. Foremost among these is explaining to the people the key economic problems discussed at the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum. Other important themes to be focused upon by the journalists include the need for dedicated labor, effective organization and discipline, and friendship of the peoples. Much time at the meeting, according to the article, was also devoted to the problem of raising the professional skill of journalists and the quality of media publications and broadcasts.

SHEVARDNADZE DELIVERS REPORT AS GEORGIAN PLENUM

LD030200 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Mar 82

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee was held in Tbilisi today. At the center of attention of the plenum participants were the tasks of further improvement of organizational and education work, the mobilization of workers collectives for the consolidation of the achievements of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the adoption of new targets. The plenum discussed the course of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the organizational and political work of the Tbilisi Gorkom for the implementation of the decisions of the 24th [as heard] CPSU Congress.

As the report delivered by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, noted much work for the general reestablishment and consolidation of Leninist norms of party, state, economic and social life, has been accomplished in the republic in the 10 years that have passed since the adoption of the resolution. The need for the improvement of this activity was emphasized in the letter of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed to the communists and all the republic's working people, that was approved by the plenum. The plenum also examined questions on the 1981 work of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the tasks for 1982 and the progress of the implementation of criticisms and proposals made by communists.

RASHIDOV PRESENTS 50-YEAR CPSU MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

WA011330 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 2 February carries on page one a 300-word report of a festive occasion held on 1 February at which Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek SSR CP Central Committee, awarded a group of party veterans with the honorary certificate of "50 Years in the CPSU." A total of 12 party members were honored (less than half of whom were Uzbek). The other members and candidate members of the Politburo were also present at the ceremony.

JOURNALISTS CONGRESS CHAIRMAN VIEWS MEDIA'S ROLE

LD030302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Strengthening peace on Earth, improving the life of the Soviet people, developing the economy, science and culture -- news and propaganda workers participate in all this varied activity of our party and state. A businesslike, interested discussion on all these problems is taking place at the fifth congress of the USSR Union of Journalists which opened today in Moscow. Congress Chairman Viktor Grigoryevich Afanasyev gave a review report of the board of the creative union. In particular, he said:

[Begin recording] We Soviet journalists, our union, are called upon to give comprehensive aid to the party and people in the fulfilment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 5-year plan and the plan for 1982. We welcomed the words of Leonid Ilich, expressed at the congress: Our party treats with great trust the multithousand force of Soviet journalists and highly values their difficult work. Naturally, we are all interested in seeing that our news and propaganda media should always be true platforms of party and nationwide public opinion. These words express both a great consideration for and trust in Soviet journalists and high appraisal for our difficult work. The CPSU is continually concerned with the perfection and development of the news and propaganda media. [end recording]

RSFSR SPECIALIST REPORTS ON SPRING SOWING

LD032328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2140 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Commentary by G.B. Osaturov, chief specialist of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Toward the Spring"]

[Summary] In the RSFSR all the spring sowing area has been plowed, the larger part in the early period. The sowing of winter grain crops was carried out in good time and its area increased by 2.4 million hectares. The state of winter crops in a majority of regions of the RSFSR is assessed as good and satisfactory. All farms are fully supplied with seed for spring crops of better quality than last year. Over 91 percent of seed was brought to sowing condition. About 70 percent of seed grain is first or second class; in the Central-Chernozem region this figure is 92 percent, in North Caucasus 80, in West Siberia 78. The best result was achieved in Stavropolskiy Kray with 97 percent, 86 percent first class. Good results are being achieved also in the Kubanskaya Voronezhskaya, Kurskaya, Tambovstaka, Penzenskaya Oblasts and Tatarskaya ASSR.

Machinery overhaul is under way. Yaroslavskaya, Kaluzhskaya, and Lipetskaya Oblasts and Tatarskaya ASSR completed overhaul of cultivating and sowing equipment and up to 95 percent of their grain harvesters. This work is also going well in Ivanovskaya, Tulskaya Omskaya Oblasts; Krasnodarskiy, Stavropolskiy and Altayskiy Krays. "Unfortunately this cannot be said of the farms of Gorkovskaya, Volgogradskaya, Kurskaya, Perskaya and Irkutskaya Oblasts or Kabardino-Balkar and Buryat ASSR's, where lags have been allowed to occur in overhauling tractors, combines, sowing and cultivating machinery. Overhaul is going slowly on powerful K-700 tractors in Belgorodskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Rostovskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts, on irrigating machines in Moskovskaya, Gorkovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Kurganskaya Oblasts and Krasnodarskiy Kray even though this equipment used at the start of the spring sowing."

This year the rate of organic fertilizer application increased; in the winter-spring period about 7 million hectares of winter crops were topdressed.

PARTY ECONOMIC AKTIV MEETING HELD IN FERGANA

GF202049 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] An expanded meeting organized by the Fergana party and economic aktiv of workers was held in Fergana today. Comrade Umarov, Ferganaskiy Obkom first secretary, addressed the meeting and presented a report on the oblast's party organization tasks for developing livestock breeding in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the instructions issued by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the recommendations of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee's fourth plenum.

The meeting noted that during the past few years [word indistinct] of the general national economy has been significant. [Passage indistinct] Therefore, it is necessary to take measures aimed at promoting (?cattle breeding), increasing productivity and strengthening fodder bases. The meeting also called for intensive work by machine operators to contribute developing livestock breeding.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN FODDER CULTIVATION -- Fodder will be cultivated over 13,000 hectares of land in the Turkmen SSR this year. Moreover, six kolkhozes will be established and tens of thousands of hectares of land will be cultivated with fodder in the Turkmen SSR by the end of the current 5-year plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 24 Feb 82 GF]

USTINOV BOOK ON ARMED FORCES' ROLE REVIEWED

PM021643 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Feb 82 p 1

[Unattributed reviewed: "We Serve the Motherland and the Cause of Communism"]

[Text] It is under this title that the military literature publishing house on the eve of the first anniversary of the start of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress has published a book by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. (footnote: D.F. Ustinov, "Sluzhim Rodine, Delu Kommunizma," "The Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress Must Be Implemented" series, Military Literature Publishing House, 1982, 128 pages, 25 kopeks)

The book describes how Soviet people, under the party's leadership, are implementing the imposing plans outlined by the congress for communist building and the struggle for peace and the people's security. The USSR Armed Forces are living and working under the beneficial influence of the 26th CPSU Congress' ideas. The Soviet servicemen are vigilantly standing guard over the people's peaceful, constructive labor and by their successes in combat and political training are confirming again and again the high assessment that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev gave of the armed forces at the 26th party congress.

The book describes all this convincingly. It shows the objective necessity and nationwide nature of the defense of the socialist fatherland and the main ways of further strengthening the combat readiness of the army and navy under the conditions of a sharp aggravation in the present-day international situation through the fault of bellicose U.S. and NATO circles. The book reveals the tasks of enhancing the efficiency and quality of the process of training and educating the personnel and of party political work in subunits and units and on ships. One section of the book is devoted to the party's leadership of the armed forces -- the very foundation of Soviet military building.

The book's entire content leads the reader to the irrefutable conclusion that the Soviet people may be sure that their offspring -- the armed forces -- are always on guard, always on the alert, always ready to repel aggression from wherever it may come. Formed by the party, closely rallied around it, Soviet servicemen are honorably fulfilling their duty and selflessly and devotedly serving the motherland and the cause of communism.

ARMENIAN SSR MARKS SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY

GF021042 [Editorial Report] Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian at 1830 GMT on 22 February carries a correspondent's report on the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee meeting held in Yerevan to mark the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. The radio notes Karen Demirchyan, Babken Sarkisov, Vladimir Galumyani, Karlen Gambarian, Leonid Nersesyan, Grant Voskanyan, Suren Petrosyan, Moses Arzumanyan, Murad Muradyan, Levon Saayan, and Oganes Bagdasaryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet attended the meeting. Aleksandr Kirakosyan, Petik Petrosyan and Grant Sagoyan, deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium also attended.

The meeting was opened by Murad Muradyan, Yerevan City Soviet Executive Committee chairman, and an address was delivered in Russian by (Liev Chustoyv), who said:

"Sixty-four years have passed since the Soviet Army began achieving victories under the leadership of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Our army and navy are the glorious pride of the Soviet people. They are most trustworthy in maintaining the security and stability of our great nation. The Soviet Army and Navy have achieved a labor and political upsurge in all fields of socialist and communist construction efforts. This great event demonstrates the inviolable fraternity and friendship of Soviet peoples. The main task of the military program of our proletarian state, which was drawn up by Lenin, is to defend the socialist state. It is steadily strengthening its defensive capabilities and its readiness for any imperialist aggression."

(Chustoyv) praised the past achievements of the Soviet Army and Navy with emphasis on their heroic deeds during the Great Patriotic War.